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REVISED
Statutes and Regulations
RESPECTING
PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS,
ONTARIO.

1887.

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ACTS AND REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

AND

THE PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.



13611

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1887.



13611

STATUTES OF ONTARIO

RELATING TO

EDUCATION.

	PAGE
An Act respecting the Education Department.....	1

The Public Schools Act :

Preliminary	6
Public Schools to be Free.....	7
Religious Instruction	7
Rural Public Schools	7
Sections in Unorganized Townships.....	16
Township Boards	18
Rural School Sites	21
Alteration of School Boundaries	24
Formation and Dissolution of Union School Sections.....	26
Public School Boards in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages.....	30
School Census	38
School Assessment.....	39
School Debentures	41
Legislative Grant.....	43
Liability for School Moneys	45
Sub-Treasurers	46
Teachers	46
Certificates	48
County Boards.....	50
County Model Schools	51
Teachers' Institutes.....	51
Inspectors	51
Allowance to Arbitrators.....	55
Superannuation.....	55
Non-resident Pupils.....	57
Holidays	57
Authorized Books.....	58
Libraries	58
Compulsory Education.....	58
Unions of High and Public Schools	61
Special Enquiries	61
Appeals from Division Court Decisions	62

The Public Schools Act—(*Continued*) :

	PAGE
School Visitors	63
Penalties and Prohibitions	64
General Prohibitions.....	68
How Fines and Penalties may be recovered	68
Confirming and Saving Clauses.	69
Forms—A. Form of School Debentures.....	70
B. Census of Children between seven and thirteen	70

The High Schools' Act :

General	71
Trustees.....	74
First Meeting	75
Duties of Trustees	76
Property vested in Trustees	77
Municipal Grants.....	78
Entrance Examinations	81
Residence of Pupils.....	82
High School Masters.....	82
Terms.....	83
Preparatory Classes or Schools.	83
Legislative Grant.....	83
Meteorological Observations.....	84
Authorized Books	85

An Act respecting Conveyances for School Purposes 86

The Municipal Act (*in part*)..... 87

An Act respecting the Clergy Reserves (*in part*)..... 89

An Act respecting Taxation of Patented Lands in Algoma
and Thunder Bay (*in part*)..... 89

The Public Health Act (*in part*) 91

An Act respecting Vaccination and Inoculation (*in part*).... 92

REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

CONTENTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—	PAGE
Accommodation	95
Programme of Studies.....	97
Duties of Pupils.....	102
School Hours—Duties of Teachers.....	104
Inspectors	106
HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES—	
Conditions of Establishment.....	109
Entrance Examinations ..	110
Courses of Study.....	114
Duties of Teachers and Pupils—School Hours	118
Qualifications of Head Masters and Assistants.....	118
Inspection.....	119
Distribution of Grant	120
COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS—	
General Conditions	122
Course of Study.....	123
Text Books.....	123
Final Examination.....	123
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES	124
PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS—	
Normal Schools.	125
Model Schools	126
COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.....	126
PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—	
General	127
Kindergarten Teachers.....	128
Non-Professional Certificates ..	128
Valuation of subjects for Non-Professional Certificates.....	130
Professional Certificates.....	130
District “	131

	PAGE
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS—	
General	132
Time and place of Examination.....	132
Notice by candidates, etc.....	133
University Examinations.....	133
Departmental Examinations—Duties of Inspector and Candidates	133
Mode of conducting Examinations.....	134
Appeals.....	136
TRAINING INSTITUTES—	
Requisites of a Training Institute.....	137
General Directions.....	137
Course of Study and Training.....	137
Duties of the Principal and Department Masters.....	138
“ a Teacher in Training.....	139
General Directions as to Management	139
Final Examinations	141
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Religious Exercises and Instruction.....	143
Grants to Schools in new and poor Townships	144
Indian Schools and their Inspection.....	145
Libraries	145
Superannuated Teachers' Fund.....	147
Text Books.....	148
GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES—	
Procedure at School Meetings	149
Care of School Property	151
Arbor Day	151
Fire Drill	151
APPENDICES—	
I. FORMS.....	153
Forms of Prayer.	
Forms of Notices, etc.	
II. UNIVERSITY AND DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS	167
III. QUALIFICATIONS FOR FIRST CLASS GRADING	174
IV. LISTS OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS.....	176
V. EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDED FOR A GYMNASIUM.....	188
VI. TEXT BOOK	189
VII. TEACHERS' READING COURSES	194

REVISED
STATUTES OF ONTARIO
1887.

RELATING TO EDUCATION.

- CHAP. 224.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
“ 225.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
“ 226.—HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.
“ 228.—CONVEYANCES TO TRUSTEES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.
“ 184.—MUNICIPAL ACT (*in part*).
“ 185.—MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN ALGOMA, ETC. (*in part*).
“ 205.—PUBLIC HEALTH (*in part*).
“ 206.—VACCINATION.

CHAPTER 224.

An Act respecting the Education Department.

DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED, s. 1.	Power to settle disputes, s. 6.
Powers and duties of department, s. 4.	ORDERS AND REGULATIONS TO BE LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, s. 7.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ss. 2, 3.	
Annual report, s. 5.	

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. There shall be a Department of Education, which shall consist of the Executive Council, or a committee thereof appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and one of the said Executive Council, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall hold the office of “Minister of Education.” 48 V. c. 48, s. 1.

2. The office of Minister of Education may be held by a member of the Executive Council holding no other office; and notwithstanding any salary attached thereto, he shall be
2 (S.R.)

capable of being elected, and sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or such office may be held in connection with any other office held by a member of the Executive Council; and any of the powers and duties of the said office may be assigned for a limited period, or otherwise, to any other of the members of the Executive Council holding any other departmental office, by name or otherwise. 48 V. c. 48, s. 2.

Acceptance of
the office of
Minister, no
vacation of
seat in the
Legislature.

3. In case a member of the Executive Council holding any one of the five departmental offices established by section 63 of *The British North America Act, 1867*, and being at the same time a member of the Legislative Assembly, resigns his office, and within one month after his resignation accepts the office of Minister of Education, he shall not thereby vacate his seat in the Legislative Assembly, unless the administration of which such person was a member has resigned, and in the interval a new administration has occupied the said offices; or in case such member of the Executive Council is appointed to hold the office of Minister of Education in addition to or in connection with one of the said five departmental offices, he shall not thereby vacate his seat in the Legislative Assembly; and in either of the said cases any increase or change of emolument arising from the office of Minister of Education shall not cause any vacancy, or render a re-election necessary. 48 V. c. 48, s. 3.

Powers.

4. The Education Department shall have power—

Regulations.

1. To make regulations for the classification, organization, discipline and government of normal, model, high, public and separate schools; for the equipment and ventilation of school houses; for the arrangement and requisites of school premises; for the authorization of text-books for the use of pupils, and for determining the qualifications and duties of inspectors, examiners, teachers and assistants in high schools;

Appointment
of Inspectors.

2. To appoint inspectors of high schools, separate schools, and county model schools, masters of Provincial, normal and model schools, and directors of teachers' institutes;

Central Com-
mittee of
Examiners.

3. To appoint a central committee of examiners of not more than seven persons, whose duty it shall be, under the directions of the Minister, to prepare examination papers for the annual departmental examination of teachers, for the closing examination of the normal schools and county model schools, and the admission of pupils to high schools and collegiate institutes, and to report to the Minister the results of such examinations;

Model Schools
for teachers of
Separate
Schools.

4. To authorize a separate school in any county to be constituted a model school for the training of teachers for separate schools, and in such case, or where from the special circum-

stances of the separate schools in any county it may be deemed expedient, to appoint one competent person possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Education Department, to be a member of the county board of examiners of such county in addition to the number now authorized, and who shall possess and discharge the like powers and duties as the other members of the said board ;

5. To set apart, subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf, not more than five high schools or collegiate institutes for the purpose of providing such instruction in the theory and practice of teaching as may be deemed necessary for promoting the efficiency of assistant masters of high schools and collegiate institutes, and of teachers holding a first-class non-professional public school certificate ;

Training of teachers.

6. To prescribe the subjects, times, places and extent of the examination of pupils for admission into high schools and collegiate institutes, and to determine the standard to be obtained by each pupil at such examination ;

Admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

7. To arrange with learned societies in Canada or the British Dominions, or with the Law Society, the College of Physicians and Surgeons or any chartered University in the British Dominions for reciprocally accepting in such subjects as may be agreed upon the examinations of the aforesaid institutions, as the equivalent of the departmental examinations ;

Acceptance of examinations of learned societies.

8. To make regulations for granting the pensions provided by law for supernannuated inspectors and teachers ;

Pensions.

9. To examine, and at its discretion, recommend and authorize text-books, or books of reference for the use of pupils and teachers, or books for school libraries ;

To authorize text and library books.

10. To prescribe such forms for school registers and departmental reports as may be deemed expedient ;

To prescribe forms for school registers, etc.

11. To make, from time to time, regulations for the distribution within the restrictions imposed by *The High Schools Act*, of the high school fund, among the several high schools and collegiate institutes entitled to receive it ;

To regulate grants under Rev. Stat. c. 226.

12. To deduct (should the municipal corporation of any county, city, town or village raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative school grant) a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such county, city, town or village, in the following year ;

Short municipal assessment.

13. To make such regulations respecting the imposition of fees on candidates for teachers' certificates, as would meet all the expenses of departmental and county model school examinations ;

Fees for teachers' certificates.

14. To extend on the petition of a board of school trustees, and such evidence as to efficiency as may be deemed necessary, any third class certificate issued under the authority of *The Public Schools Act* ;

Extension of third class certificates. Rev. Stat. c. 225.

Regulations
for organiza-
tion and man-
agement of art
schools.

15. To make regulations for the organization and management of art schools, to prescribe a curriculum of studies for such schools, and on examination award certificates valid in any municipality of the Province, to such candidates as may present themselves ;

(a) Certificates awarded under this sub-section may be of two grades, and shall entitle the holders thereof to teach drawing in high schools, public schools, county model schools and mechanics' institutes ;

(b) Certificates from any art school in the British Dominions may be accepted as equivalent to any issued as herein provided ;

Meteorologi-
cal stations.

16. To designate, from time to time, the number and locality of such meteorological stations as the Department may think desirable to establish in connection with the high schools of the Province ; and to authorize such forms of reports and meteorological journal to be used by the observers at such stations as it may judge necessary ; 48 V. c. 48, s. 4.

Instruction as
to agriculture
and the nature
of alcoholic
stimulants and
narcotics.

17. To make regulations for the study of agriculture and for scientific instruction as to the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, with special reference to their effect upon the human system, and to authorize for the use of teachers and pupils, suitable text-books in said subjects, respectively, for use in all schools under the direction of the Department ;

Establishment
of kindergar-
ten schools.

18. To make regulations for the organization of schools for children between three and five years of age, to be known as kindergarten schools ; to provide for the training and licensing of teachers for such schools, and to pay for their maintenance out of any appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly for public schools, such sums of money as such kindergarten schools may be entitled to receive on the basis of average attendance. 50 V. c. 38, s. 1.

Annual report
to be made by
Minister of
Education.

5. The Minister of Education shall report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the normal, model, high, public and separate schools and collegiate institutes, with such statements and suggestions for promoting education generally as he may deem useful and expedient. 48 V. c. 48, s. 5.

Power to
settle disputes
and com-
plaints.

6. The Minister of Education shall have power to decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon all appeals made to him from the decision of any inspector or other school officer. 48 V. c. 48, s. 6.

Regulations
and Orders in
Council to be
laid before
Legislative
Assembly.

7.—(1) Every regulation or order in council made under this Act or under the public and high schools Acts, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly forthwith if the Legislature is in session at the date of such regulation or order in

council, and if the Legislature is not in session such regulation or order in council shall be laid before the said House within the first seven days of the session next after such regulation or order in council is made.

(2) In case the Legislative Assembly at the said session, or if the session does not continue for three weeks after the said regulation or order in council is laid before the House, then at the ensuing session of the Legislature, disapproves by resolution of such regulation or order in council either wholly or of any part thereof, the regulation or order in council, so far as disapproved of, shall have no effect from the time of such resolution being passed. 48 V. c. 48, s. 7.

CHAPTER 225.

An Act Respecting Public Schools.

SHORT TITLE, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION, s. 2.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS CONTINUED, ss. 3-5.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE FREE, s. 6.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, ss. 7, 8.

RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS :

School sections, ss. 9-11.

Trustees' term of office and qualification, ss. 12, 13, 30.

Election of trustees, ss. 14-26.

Resignation of trustee, s. 25.

Corporation not to cease for want of trustees, s. 27.

New sections, ss. 28-30.

Minutes of meetings to be sent to inspector, s. 31.

Complaints as to elections, s. 32.

Trustees, a corporation, s. 33.

Secretary-treasurer, ss. 33, 34.

Notices of meetings, s. 35.

Requisites of valid corporate acts, s. 36.

Auditors, ss. 37-39.

Duties of trustees, s. 40.

SECTIONS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS, ss. 41-53.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS, ss. 54-63.

RURAL SCHOOL SITES, ss. 64-80.

ALTERATION OF SCHOOL BOUNDARIES, ss. 81-84.

FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION OF UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS COMPOSED OF PARTS OF SEVERAL MUNICIPALITIES, ss. 85-93.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES :

Election of trustees, ss. 94-106.

Meetings of board, ss. 107-112.

Duties of board, s. 113.

SCHOOL CENSUS, ss. 114-116.

ASSESSMENT FOR SCHOOLS, ss. 117-128.

DEBENTURES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, ss. 129-135.

LEGISLATIVE GRANT, ss. 136-144.

LIABILITY FOR SCHOOL MONEYS, ss. 145-150.

TEACHERS :

Agreements with, s. 151.

Qualification, s. 152.

Duties, s. 153.

Salary, ss. 154, 157, 158.

Disputes between teachers and trustees, ss. 155, 156.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, ss. 159-163.

Suspension of certificate, ss. 164-167.

COUNTY BOARDS, ss. 168-172.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS, s. 173.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, s. 174.

INSPECTORS, ss. 175-189.

ALLOWANCE TO ARBITRATORS, s. 190.

SUPERANNUATION, ss. 191-201.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS, ss. 202, 203.

HOLIDAYS, s. 204.

AUTHORIZED BOOKS, ss. 205-207.

LIBRARIES, s. 208.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION, ss. 209-218.

UNIONS OF HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ss. 219-225.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES, ss. 226, 227.

APPEALS, ss. 228-237.

VISITORS, ss. 238-241.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS, ss. 242-266.

Recovery of Penalties, s. 267.

CONFIRMING AND SAVING CLAUSES, ss. 268-271.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Public Schools Act*." 48 V. c. 49, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act, they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears :

"Teacher."

1. "Teacher" shall include female as well as male teachers.

"County."

2. "County" shall include a union of counties.

"Township."

3. "Township" shall include unions of townships made for municipal purposes.

"School site."

4. "School site" shall mean such area of land as may be necessary for the school building, teacher's residence, offices and play-grounds connected therewith.

"Owner."

5. "Owner" shall include a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or other person entitled to a limited interest, and whose claims may be dealt with by arbitration as herein provided.

"Resident."

6. "Resident" shall include such persons who, though not actually resident in a school section or division, pay a school rate at least equal to the average school rate paid by the actual residents of such section or division.

"Ratepayer."

7. "Ratepayer" shall mean an assessed householder, owner or tenant, or any person entered on the assessment roll as a farmer's son, or any person assessed for income. 48 V. c. 49, s. 2.

No rate on supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

3. Nothing in this Act authorizing the levying or collecting of rates on taxable property for public school purposes shall apply to the supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools. 48 V. c. 49, s. 3.

Existing school arrangements continued.

4. All public school sections or other public school divisions, together with all elections and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore

duly made in relation to public schools, and existing when this Act comes into force, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 4.

5. The term for which each school trustee holds office at the time this Act takes effect, shall continue as if such term had been created by virtue of an election under this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 5.

Trustees term of office.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE FREE.

6. All public schools shall be free schools, and every person between the age of five and twenty-one years shall have the right to attend some school. 48 V. c. 49, s. 6.

Public schools to be free.
School age.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

7. No person shall require any pupil in any public school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents or guardians. 48 V. c. 49, s. 7.

Pupils not to be required to join in religious exercises objected to by their parents.

8. Pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instructions as their parents or guardians desire, according to any general regulations provided for the organization, government and discipline of public schools. 48 V. c. 49, s. 8.

To receive religious instruction as their parents desire.

RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

9. The municipal council of each township shall form portions of the township, where no schools have been established, into school sections, each section to be distinguished by a number; provided that no section so formed shall include any territory more than three miles in a direct line from the site of the schoolhouse. This section shall not apply to townships in which there is a township board. 48 V. c. 49, s. 9.

School sections.

10. No section shall be formed which contains less than fifty actual resident children, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, unless the area of the section contains more than four square miles. 48 V. c. 49, s. 10.

New school sections—their size.

11. It shall be the duty of every township clerk to prepare in duplicate, a school map of the township, shewing the divisions of the township into school sections and parts of union school sections, to furnish one copy of such map to the county clerk, for the use of the county council, and retain the other in the township clerk's office, for the use of the township corporation. 48 V. c. 49, s. 11.

Township Clerk to prepare maps of school sections.

Trustees' term
of office.

12. For each rural school section there shall be three trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall hold office for three years, and until his successor has been elected. 48 V. c. 49, s. 12.

Trustees,
qualification
of.

13. The persons qualified to be elected trustees shall be such persons as are actual resident ratepayers within the school section, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 13.

Electors, qua-
lification of.

14. Every ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, who is a public school supporter within the section for which he is such ratepayer, shall be entitled to vote at any election for school trustee, or on any school question whatsoever, at any annual or special meeting in the said section 48 V. c. 49, s. 14.

Annual meet-
ing when held.

15. A meeting of the ratepayers of every section shall be held annually on the last Wednesday of December, or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose (among other things) of electing a school trustee or trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 15.

Meetings to be
called in de-
fault of first
or annual
meetings.

16. In case, from the want of proper notice or other cause, any first or annual school section meeting, required to be held for the election of trustees, was not held at the proper time, the inspector, or any two ratepayers in the section may call a school meeting, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places in the school section; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called. 48 V. c. 49, s. 16.

Order of busi-
ness.

17.—(1) The electors of such school section present at such meeting shall elect one of their own number to preside over its proceedings, and shall also appoint a secretary, who shall record the proceedings of the meeting, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by this Act.

(2) The business of such meeting may be conducted in the following order:

- (a) Receiving the annual report of the trustees, and disposing of the same;
- (b) Receiving the annual report of the auditor or auditors, and disposing of the same;
- (c) Electing an auditor for the current year;
- (d) Miscellaneous business;
- (e) Electing a trustee or trustees to fill any vacancy or vacancies. 48 V. c. 49, s. 17.

18. The chairman shall preside and submit all motions to the meeting in the manner desired by the majority. In case of an equality of votes, he shall give the casting vote but no other vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting. 48 V. c. 49, s. 18. Chairman, duties of.

19. When a poll is demanded by two electors at the meeting for the election of a trustee, the chairman shall forthwith grant the same, and the secretary shall thereupon immediately proceed to record, as herein directed, the names of all qualified electors who shall present themselves within the time prescribed by this Act, and the secretary shall enter in the poll-book, in separate columns, the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the electors offering to vote at the election, and shall, in the column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter, set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter. 48 V. c. 49, s. 19. Proceedings in case of a poll.

20. In case a poll is demanded upon any public school question by any two electors the name of each voter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked "for" or "against." 48 V. c. 49, s. 20. Entries in poll book.

21. In case an objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any annual or special meeting, either for trustee or upon any school question, the chairman of the meeting, or other officer presiding, shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration or affirmation : When voter is objected to.

(1) I, *A.B.*, do declare and affirm, that I am an assessed ratepayer (or farmer's son, as the case may be) in school section . Declaration.

(2) That I am of the full age of 21 years.

(3) That I am a supporter of the public school in said school section No.

(4) That I have the right to vote at this election.

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be entitled to vote. 48 V. c. 49, s. 21.

22. The poll at every election of a rural school trustee or trustees or on any school question, shall not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but may close at any time thereafter when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled, and shall not be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the election is commenced: and when such poll is closed the chairman and secretary shall count the votes polled for the respective candidates or for the When poll shall close.

school question submitted, as the case may be, and shall declare the candidate elected, or the school question adopted, for which the highest number of votes was polled, or in case of a tie the chairman shall give the casting vote, as provided in section 18 of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 22; 50 V. c. 39, s. 2.

Acceptance
of office by
trustees.

23. The secretary of every school meeting at which any person or persons were elected as school trustees shall forthwith notify in writing each of such persons of his election, and every person so notified shall be considered as having accepted such office unless a notice to the contrary effect has been delivered by him to such secretary within twenty days after the date of such election. 50 V. c. 39, s. 3.

Term for
vacancies.

24. Any trustee elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected. 48 V. c. 49, s. 24.

Trustees may
resign.

25. Any trustee of a rural school section may resign with the consent, expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office. 48 V. c. 49, s. 25.

Re-election of
any trustee
lawful.

26. Any retiring trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for four years next after leaving office. 48 V. c. 49, s. 26.

Corporation
not to cease
by want of
Trustees.

27.—(1) No school corporation shall cease to exist by reason of the want of trustees, but in case of such want any two ratepayers of the section, or the inspector, may, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places of the section, call a meeting of the ratepayers, who shall proceed to elect three trustees, in the manner prescribed in section 17 and the following sections of this Act; and the trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed by section 30 of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 27.

Tenure of
office.

Dissolution
of school
sections.

(2) When the ratepayers of any school section, for two years neglect or refuse to elect trustees, after being duly notified as herein provided, the municipal council of the township may appoint trustees for the said school section, who shall hold office for the same term as if elected by the ratepayers. 50 V. c. 39, s. 4.

Proceedings
on formation
of new school
section.

28. Where a new school section is formed in any township as provided in section 81 of this Act, the clerk of the township shall give notice of the number and description of such school section to the county inspector, who shall cause copies of the notice so received by him to be posted in three of the most public places in the new school section at least six days before the last Wednesday in December, in the year in

which such new school section was formed, and the first meeting in every new school section shall be held at the same time as the annual meeting in rural school sections. 50 V. c. 39, s. 5.

29. The meeting shall be organized, and the proceedings conducted, (as near as may be), according to the provisions of sections 17 to 22 of this Act, inclusive. 48 V. c. 49, s. 29. How meeting to be organized.

30. The trustees elected at a first school section meeting shall respectively continue in office as follows : Term of office of each Trustee.

1. The first person elected shall continue in office for two years, to be reckoned from the annual school meeting next after his election, and thence until his successor has been elected ; First.

2. The second person elected shall continue in office for one year, to be reckoned from the same period, and until his successor has been elected ; Second.

3. The third, or last person elected, shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting in such section, and until his successor has been elected ; Third.

4. In case of a poll being taken for one or more trustees at a first school section meeting, then the trustees shall rank in seniority according to the number of votes polled, and in case of a tie, then in the order of their nomination. 48 V. c. 49, s. 30.

31. A correct copy of the minutes of a first and of every annual and of every special school section meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted by the chairman of the meeting to the county inspector. 48 V. c. 49, s. 31. Copy of minutes to be sent to Inspector.

32. When complaint is made to the inspector by any ratepayer that the election of a trustee, or that the proceedings or any part thereof of any school meeting, have not been in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the inspector shall investigate the same, and confirm or set the election or proceeding aside, and appoint the time and place for a new election, or for the reconsideration of a school question, but no complaint in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting shall be entertained by any inspector unless made to him in writing within twenty days after the holding of the election or meeting. 48 V. c. 49, s. 32. Complaints as to elections.

33.—(1) The trustees of every such school section shall be a corporation under the name of "The Board of Public School Trustees for School Section _____ of the Township of _____ in the County of _____." Trustees a Corporation.

(2) The board (a majority of whom shall form a quorum) shall be constituted by the election of a chairman and a secretary-treasurer.

(3) The secretary-treasurer, who may be a member of the board, shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees—such security to be deposited with the clerk of the municipality. 48 V. c. 49, s. 33.

Secretary-Treasurer,
duties of.

34. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer :

1. To keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of every meeting of the board in the minute-book provided by the trustees for that purpose, and to see that the minutes, when confirmed, are signed by the chairman or presiding trustee ;

2. To receive all school moneys collected from the inhabitants or ratepayers of the section or other persons, and to account for the same ;

3. To disburse all moneys in the manner directed by a majority of the trustees ;

4. To produce, when called for by the trustees, auditors or other competent authority, all papers and moneys belonging to the corporation ;

5. To call at the request in writing of two trustees a special meeting of the board of trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 34.

Notices of
meetings,
how given.

35. Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary to each of the trustees, or by any one of the trustees to the others, by notifying them personally, or in writing, or by sending a written notice to their residences. 48 V. c. 49, s. 35.

Corporate acts
must be
adopted at
lawful trustee
meetings.

36. No act or proceeding of a rural school corporation which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting of the trustees, shall be valid or binding on any person affected thereby, unless notice has been given as required by this Act and unless at least two trustees are present. 48 V. c. 49, s. 36.

Appointment
of Auditor.

37.—(1) Every board of school trustees shall on or before the first day of December appoint an auditor, and in case of their neglect, or the neglect of the ratepayers at an annual or special meeting to do so, or in case of an auditor being appointed or elected who refuses, or is unable to act, then the inspector shall (at the request in writing of any two ratepayers) make the appointment.

(2) It shall be the duty of the trustees, or their secretary-treasurer to lay all their accounts before the school auditors of the section, or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, contracts and books in their possession, and the trustees or their secretary-treasurer, shall afford to the auditors,

or either of them, all the information in their or his power as to the receipts and expenditures of school moneys. 48 V. c. 49, s. 37.

38. The auditors appointed, or one of them, shall, on or immediately after the first day of December in each year, appoint a time, before the day of the next ensuing annual school meeting, for examining the accounts of the school section. 48 V. c. 49, s. 38. Time of audit.

39. It shall be the duty of the auditors of every school section: Duties of auditor.

1. To examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of the section, and whether the trustees have duly accounted for and expended for school purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts, with a full report thereon at the next annual school meeting ;

2. In case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the account, it shall be referred to and decided by the county inspector ;

3. If both of the auditors object to the lawfulness of any expenditures made by the trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to the annual meeting, which may either determine the same, or submit the matter to the Minister of Education, whose decision shall be final ;

4. It shall be competent for the auditors or one of them—

(a) To require the attendance of all or any of the persons interested in the accounts, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers, and writings as the auditor or auditors may direct them or either of them to produce ;

(b) To administer oaths to such persons and witnesses ;

(c) To issue their or his warrant to any person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid ; and the person named in the warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such Court ;

(d) The auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed. 48 V. c. 49, s. 39.

40. It shall be the duty of the trustees—

1. To appoint the place of each annual school meeting of the ratepayers of the section ; and the time and place of a Meetings to be appointed by the trustees.

Filling vacancies. special meeting of the same for (1) the filling up of any vacancy or vacancies in the trustee corporation occasioned by death, removal, or other cause; or (2) for the selection of a new school site; or (3) the appointment of a school auditor; or (4) any other lawful school purpose, as they may think proper; and to cause notices of the time and place, and of the objects of such meetings, to be posted in three or more public places of the section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting;

Notice.

(a) Every such meeting shall be organized, and its proceedings recorded in the manner provided for in section 17 and the following sections of this Act.

Adequate accommodation.

2. To provide adequate accommodation and a legally qualified teacher or teachers, according to the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, for two-thirds of the actual resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council for the next preceding year; provided always such actual residents are not to include the children of persons on whose behalf a separate school is established according to the provisions of *The Separate Schools Act*;

Rev. Stat. c. 227.

Apply to municipality for school moneys.

3. To apply to the township council at or before its meeting in August for the levying and collecting by rate, all sums for the support of their school, or schools, and for any other school purposes authorized by this Act to be collected from the ratepayers of such section, or to raise the amount necessary for the purchase of school sites, the erection or otherwise acquiring of school-houses and their appendages and teacher's residence, either by one yearly rate or by debentures, as provided in section 129 of this Act, as may be required by the trustees;

Arrange payment of salaries.

4. To arrange for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly and, if necessary, to borrow on their promissory note, under the seal of the corporation, at interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, such moneys as may be required for that purpose, until the taxes imposed therefor are collected;

Repairing, etc., school-house.

5. To keep the school-house, furniture, outbuildings, and enclosures in proper repair, and where there is no suitable school-house belonging to the section, or where two or more school-houses are required, to build or rent a house or houses and to keep such house or houses, its or their furniture, outbuildings and enclosures in proper repair;

Names and addresses of trustees, and teachers to be given to township clerk.

6. To give notice in writing, before the fifteenth day of January in each year, to the inspector and to the clerk of the township in which their school is situate of the names and post-office addresses of the several trustees then in office, and of the teachers employed by them, and to give reasonable notice in writing from time to time of any changes therein;

7. To exempt, in their discretion, from the payment of school rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons, notice of such exemption to be given by the trustees to the clerk of the municipality, on or before the first day of August; Exempt indigent persons.

8. To dismiss from the school any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or by a majority of them) and the teacher that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and, where practicable, to remove such pupil to an industrial school; Dismissal of refractory pupils.

9. To take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of all public school property which has been acquired or given for public school purposes in the section; and to acquire and hold as a corporation, by any title whatsoever, any land, moveable property, moneys or income given or acquired at any time for public school purposes, and to hold or apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received; and to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, or other cause; to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes, or as directed by this Act; Custody of school property. Sale of school site or other property.

10. To visit, from time to time, every school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to law and the authorized regulations, and to provide school registers and a visitors' book, in the form prescribed by the Education Department; Visit schools.

11. To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and that the pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books, sanctioned by the Education Department; and to procure annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education, and to do whatever they may deem expedient in regard to procuring apparatus, maps, prize and library books for their school; Text-books.

12. To cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of the ratepayers, a report for the year then ending, containing, among other things, a summary of their proceedings during the year, together with a full and detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of all school moneys received and expended in behalf of the section, for any purpose whatever, during such year, and signed by the trustees and by either or both of the school auditors of the section; Report at annual meeting.

13. To transmit to the inspector the semi-annual returns on or before the 30th day of June and 31st day of December respectively, and the annual return on or before the 15th day of January in each year according to the forms prescribed by the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 40. Annual and semi-annual returns.

SECTIONS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

Formation of
school sec-
tions.

41.—(1) In unorganized townships in any county or district, it shall be lawful for the Stipendiary Magistrate thereof and the public school inspector (if any) of the county or district, or for the Stipendiary Magistrate alone, if there is no inspector, and for the inspector alone, if there is no Stipendiary Magistrate, to form a portion of a township, or of two or more adjoining townships, into a school section.

Limits of sec-
tion.

(2) No such section shall, in length or breadth, exceed five miles in a straight line, and, subject to this restriction, the boundaries may be altered by the same authority from time to time, and the alteration shall go into operation on the twenty-fifth day of December next after such alteration; provided always, no such school section shall be formed except on the petition of five heads of families resident therein. 48 V. c. 49, s. 41.

Exemption
from rates on
account of
distance.

42. Any person whose place of residence is at a distance of more than three miles in a direct line from the site of the school-house of the section shall be exempt from all rates for school purposes, unless a child of such ratepayer shall attend such school; but this exemption shall not apply to lands liable to taxation for school purposes owned by such person within the distance of three miles. 48 V. c. 49, s. 42; 50 V. c. 39, s. 6.

Election of
school
trustees.

43. After the formation of such a school section, it shall be lawful for any two of the petitioners, by notice posted for at least six days in not less than three of the most public places in the section, to appoint a time and place for a meeting for the election, as provided by law, of three school trustees for the section. 48 V. c. 49, s. 43.

Trustees'
powers and
obligations.

44.—(1) The trustees elected at such meetings, or at any subsequent school meetings of the section, as provided by law, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of public school trustees generally. 48 V. c. 49, s. 44.

Court of
Revision.

(2) The secretary-treasurers of all such boards of public school trustees in unorganized townships shall be, *ex-officio*, members of a Court of Revision, any three of whom, acting together, shall be a legally constituted Court for the revision and correction of school section assessment rolls, and for the hearing and settlement of any appeals against the same.

(3) The inspector of schools for the district shall divide the school sections into groups of three sections in every group, and shall notify the secretary-treasurers of the sections concerned of the group to which they respectively belong.

(4) In every case where from the sparseness of settlements, it would be inconvenient for a Court of Revision as herein constituted to meet for the revision and equalization of the

assessment roll, it shall be lawful for the inspector, on the request of any board of trustees, to assume the functions of such Court of Revision for the section on behalf of which such request is made, and all the proceedings of the inspector in the matter of the revision or correction of the assessment roll, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall have the same effect as if made in a Court of Revision. 50 V. c. 39, s. 7.

45. The trustees of all school sections in unorganized townships shall, annually, appoint a duly qualified person to make out an assessment roll for the section, the secretary-treasurer of which shall submit a certified copy of the same to the proper Court of Revision for the correction of errors or improper entries that may be found therein. 50 V. c. 39, s. 8. Annual assessment roll.

46. A copy of the said roll as so corrected shall be open to inspection by all persons interested, at some convenient place in the section, notice whereof, signed by the secretary-treasurer of the section, shall be annually posted in at least three of the most public places in the section, and shall state the place and the time at which the Court will hear appeals against said assessment roll, and such notice shall be posted as aforesaid by the trustees for at least three weeks prior to the time appointed for hearing the appeals. 50 V. c. 39, s. 9. Appeal against assessment.

47. All appeals shall be made in the same manner and after the same notice, as nearly as may be, as appeals are made to a Court of Revision in the case of ordinary municipal assessments, and the Court of Revision, as constituted according to section 44, shall have the same powers as ordinary municipal Courts of Revision. 50 V. c. 39, s. 10. Manner of appeal.

48. The annual roll, as finally passed and signed by the chairman of the Court of Revision, shall be binding upon the trustees and ratepayers of the section, until the annual roll for the succeeding year is passed and signed as aforesaid. 50 V. c. 39, s. 11. Confirmed roll binding.

49. Where any township under the jurisdiction of a township board is unorganized, appeals against its certified assessment roll, made out by a person appointed by the board, shall be made to the Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge of the district or county, who has jurisdiction in other matters therein. 48 V. c. 49, s. 49. Appeals in unorganized township.

50. In forming union school sections between and out of an organized township municipality and an unorganized township or locality within any territorial or judicial district, it shall be lawful for such union school section to be formed or altered according to the provisions of this Act, except that the
3 (S.R.) Union school sections.

Stipendiary Magistrate shall act for the unorganized township or locality, and the reeve of the organized township for his township. 48 V. c. 49, s. 50.

Appointment
and duty of
school col-
lector.

51. The trustees shall appoint some fit and proper person or one of themselves, to be a collector (who may also be secretary-treasurer), to collect the rates imposed by them upon the ratepayers of their school section, or the sums which the inhabitants or others may have subscribed, or a rate-bill imposed on any person; and pay to such collector at the rate of not less than five, or more than ten per centum on the moneys collected by him; and every such collector shall give such security as shall be satisfactory to the trustees, which security shall be lodged for safe keeping with the Stipendiary Magistrate or the inspector by the trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 51.

Powers of
School collector.

52. Every such collector shall have the same powers in collecting the school rate, rate-bill, or subscriptions, shall be under the same liabilities and obligations, and proceed in the same manner in his school section and township, as a township collector does in his municipality, in collecting rates in a township or county, as provided in the municipal and assessment Acts from time to time in force. 48 V. c. 49, s. 52.

Boards in Mu-
nicipalities
without
county organi-
zation.

53. In municipalities composed of more than one township, but without county organization, it shall be optional with the municipal council thereof to form portions of the townships comprising the municipality into school sections, or to establish a board of public school trustees, two members being elected for each ward, and if not divided into wards, two for each township thereof, and such board shall possess all the powers and duties of township boards, and shall also, upon the petition of at least five heads of families, provide school accommodation and a teacher for their children and others. 48 V. c. 49, s. 53.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS.

Establishment
of Township
Boards.

54. At the annual meeting in any year of the school sections in a township, the question of forming a township board may be submitted in each section for the decision of the meeting, and whenever in any township, at any such annual meeting, two-thirds in number of the school sections so decide, the council of the township shall thereupon pass a by-law to abolish the division of the township into school sections, and to establish a public school board accordingly; and this shall take effect on the first day of January in the next following year, and any portion of the township forming a union, or being part of a school division with another municipality or portion thereof, shall be considered as a section in respect of the said requisite number of two-thirds of the school sections of the township. 48 V. c. 49, s. 54.

55. The township council shall, in the by-law for establishing the public school board, divide the township into four wards, which shall be the same from time to time as the wards for municipal purposes, when any exist in the township, and after such by-law goes into effect, all the public schools of the township shall be managed by one board of trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 55.

Division of township into wards.
Management by Board.

56. At the first election, two resident ratepayers in the township shall be elected school trustees in and for each ward, one of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of the trustees after their election) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office for one year longer, and until his successor has been appointed, and shall then retire. 48 V. c. 49, s. 56.

Qualifications of members.

57. The election shall take place annually at the time, in the manner, and as prescribed by this Act, for the election of trustees in towns divided into wards. 48 V. c. 49, s. 57.

Time and manner of election.

58. The trustees so elected shall be a corporation under the name of "The Public School Board of the Township of _____ in the County of _____."

Board to be a Corporation.

48 V. c. 49, s. 58.

59.—(1) The board (a majority of whom shall form a quorum) shall be constituted by the election of a chairman and secretary-treasurer, and shall be invested with, and possess, exercise and enjoy all the rights, property, powers and incidents, and shall be subject to the same duties and obligations as trustees in rural school sections under the provisions of this Act, as well as those of public schools in cities and towns, and in any other statute, by-law, regulation, deed, proceeding, matter or thing the board shall be construed to stand and to be substituted for each and all of the trustees of the former school sections of the township.

Powers of Board.

(2) The board shall, when called upon, submit their accounts, books and vouchers to the auditors of the municipality, and it shall be the duty of the municipal auditors to audit such accounts in the same way and at the same time as the municipal accounts are audited. 48 V. c. 49, s. 59.

60. After the public school board is established, the portions of the township theretofore united with an adjoining municipality, or a portion thereof, shall cease to be so united on the first day of January next following the passing of the by-law for establishing the township board, and in the intervening period between the passing of the said by-law and such first day of January a new union may be formed under the provisions of this Act, under which the said former union

Effect as to parts united.

may be continued or another union formed, but the portion of the township in any former union shall remain liable for any rate such portion was subject to while so united, for the payment of any debt or loan, so far as the creditors or lenders thereof are concerned, and in cases where unions existing on the second day of March, 1877, are not re-formed under this Act, such unions shall continue to exist under and subject to the provisions of the Acts in force at the time of their formation. 48 V. c. 49, s. 60.

Adjustment of all claims consequent on Board being established.

61. The township council shall, so soon as the by-law for establishing the public school board is passed, appoint the county inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the township, and they, or any two of them, shall, in a report to the council, value the existing school houses, school sites, and other school property in each and every section, or portions of the township, and ascertain their respective debts and liabilities; and the said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall thereupon adjust and settle, in such manner as they may deem just and equitable, the respective rights, claims and demands of each and every school section or portion of the township, and the township council shall pass a by-law, and give full effect to the report of said arbitrators. 48 V. c. 49, s. 61.

Adjustment of claims in case of parts becoming disunited.

62. In cases where a portion of the township municipality, on the establishment of the public school board, ceases to be united with any other municipality, or portion thereof, the council of each such municipality shall respectively appoint one competent person, who, with the inspector or inspectors having jurisdiction in the respective municipalities concerned, shall, in a report to the councils of the respective municipalities, value and adjust all rights and claims consequent upon such disunion between the respective portions of such municipalities, and determine by what municipality or portion thereof, and in what manner the same shall be settled, and the disposition of the property of the union and any payment by one portion to the other, and the report of the majority of said persons shall be valid and binding; and in cases where the persons to make this report would be an even number, the County Judge shall also be added. 48 V. c. 49, s. 62.

Repeal of by-law, and for re-forming sections.

63. In case twenty ratepayers in more than one-half of the school wards of the township petition the township council to submit a by-law to the vote of the ratepayers of the township for the repeal of the by-law under which the public school board was established, but not until after the township board has existed for five years at least, a by-law shall be submitted to such vote accordingly, and the proceedings shall be in conformity with *The Municipal Act*, except that the vote shall not be by ballot; and in case in the majority of such wards the majority of the votes are for such repeal, the town-

ship council shall pass a by-law to disestablish such public school board, and form school sections instead thereof; but no repeal shall take effect until the first day of the month of January next following, which will be more than three months after the voting upon the by-law for that purpose; and the council shall also, in the same or another by-law, appoint the county inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the township, and they or any two of them shall, in a report to the council, value the school houses, school sites, and other school property which may thereupon become the property of such school section, and shall also adjust and settle the respective rights and claims consequent on such repeal between the respective school sections, or between any school section and the township, and all payments to be made by or to any of them. 48 V. c. 49, s. 63.

RURAL SCHOOL SITES.

64. Before any steps are taken by the trustees for securing New sites. a new school site on which to erect a new school-house, they shall call a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section, to consider the site proposed; and no change of school site shall be made, except in the manner hereinafter provided, without the consent of the majority of such special meeting. 48 V. c. 49, s. 64.

65. In case a majority of the trustees and a majority of the ratepayers present at such special meeting differ as to the situation of a new site, each party shall then and there choose an arbitrator, and the county inspector, or, in case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf shall be a third arbitrator; and such three arbitrators, When trustees and ratepayers disagree. or a majority of them present at any lawful meeting, shall have authority to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them. Award. 48 V. c. 49, s. 65.

66. With the consent, or at the request of the parties to the reference, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall have authority, within three months from the date of their award, to reconsider such award and make and publish a second award, which award (or the previous one, if not reconsidered by the arbitrators) shall be binding upon all parties concerned for at least one year from the date thereof. Reconsideration of award 48 V. c. 49, s. 66.

67. If the owner of the land selected for a new school site, or required for the enlargement of school premises, refuses to sell the same, or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the trustees of any section, then such owner and the trustees shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators thus appointed, together with the inspector, or in Where owner refuses to sell.

case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him on his behalf as third arbitrator, or any two of them, shall appraise the damages for such land. 48 V. c. 49, s. 67; 50 V. c. 39, s. 12.

Appointment
of Arbitrators
--their powers.

68. If the majority of the school trustees, or the majority of a public school meeting, neglect or refuse, where there is a difference in regard to the selection of a school site, to appoint an arbitrator, as provided in the preceding section, or if the owner of land selected as a school site, as provided by the said section, neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator, it shall be competent for the county inspector with the arbitrator appointed, to meet and determine the matter; and the county inspector, in case of such refusal or neglect, shall have a second or casting vote, if he and the arbitrator appointed do not agree. 48 V. c. 49, s. 68.

Additional
powers of
arbitrators.

69.—(1) The arbitrators aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have the power to settle all claims or rights of incumbrancers, lessees, tenants, or other persons, as well as those of the owner, in respect of the land required for the purpose of the school site, upon notice in writing to every such claimant, and after hearing and determining his claims or rights.

Taking
land.

(2) Upon the tender of payment of the amount of such damage to the owner or other person entitled thereto, or to any part of such amount, by the school trustees, the land shall be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid. 48 V. c. 49, s. 69.

Proceedings
where an ar-
bitrator is ab-
sent.

70. If only a majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide any case arising under the authority of this Act are present at any lawful meeting, in consequence of the neglect or the refusal of the other arbitrator to meet them, it shall be competent for those present to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them, or to adjourn the meeting for any period not exceeding ten days, and give the absent arbitrator notice of the adjournment. 48 V. c. 49, s. 70.

Award to
constitute,
title.

71. Any award for a school site made and published under this Act, if there be no conveyance, shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land mentioned in it, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on the affidavit of one of the trustees verifying the same. 48 V. c. 49, s. 71.

Cost of
arbitration.

72. The parties concerned in all such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in them, according to the award or decision of the arbitrators, and the school inspector respectively. 48 V. c. 49, s. 72.

73. A school site shall not be selected in a township within a hundred yards of the garden, orchard, pleasure ground, or dwelling house of the owner of the site without his consent. Selection of school site.
48 V. c. 49, s. 73.

74. It shall be competent for the trustees (without reference to a special meeting of the ratepayers), to enlarge any school site existing on the 30th day of March, 1885, as required by the regulations of the Education Department, but no such enlargement shall be made in the direction of, or including an orchard, garden or dwelling house, without the consent of the owner of the land required, unless the school site cannot be otherwise enlarged. Enlargement of school site.
48 V. c. 49, s. 74 (1).

75. All corporations and persons whatever, tenants in tail or for life, guardians, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of those they represent, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, femmes-coverts, or other person, seised, possessed of or interested in any land, may contract for, sell or convey all or part thereof to school trustees for a school site or an addition to the school site, or for a teacher's residence; and any contract, agreement, sale, conveyance and assurance so made shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the corporations or persons so conveying are hereby indemnified for what they respectively do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act. Who may convey school sites.
48 V. c. 49, s. 75.

76. If the owner of land duly selected for the said purpose is absent from the county in which the land lies, or is unknown, the trustees may procure from a sworn surveyor a certificate that he is not interested in the matter; that he knows the land and that some certain sum therein named is, in his opinion, a fair compensation for the same; and on filing the said certificate with the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the land lies, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits which satisfy the Judge that the owner is absent from the county and that, after diligent enquiry, he cannot be found, the Judge may order a notice to be inserted for such time as he sees fit in some newspaper published in the county; and he may, in addition thereto, order a notice to be sent to any person by mail, or may direct service of the same to be effected in such other way as he sees fit. Remedy in case of absence of owner.
48 V. c. 49, s. 76.

77. The notice shall contain a short description of the land, and a declaration of the readiness of the trustees to pay the sum certified as aforesaid; shall give the name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the trustees if their offer of that sum is not accepted; shall name the time within which the offer is to be accepted, or an arbitrator named by the What notice shall contain. Arbitrators.

owner ; and shall contain any other particulars which the County Judge may direct. 48 V. c. 49, s. 77.

Judge may
appoint
arbitrator.

78. If within such time as the Judge directs, the owner does not notify the trustees of the acceptance of the sum offered by them, or notify to them the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, the Judge shall, on the application of the trustees, appoint a sworn surveyor to be sole arbitrator for determining the compensation to be paid for the property. 48 V. c. 49, s. 78.

Responsibility
of trustees as
to compensa-
tion.

79. Where land is taken by the trustees without the consent of the owner, the compensation to be paid therefor shall stand in the stead of the land ; and after the trustees have taken possession of land any claim to, or incumbrance upon the same or any portion thereof, shall as against the trustees, be converted into a claim to the compensation or to a proportion thereof, and the trustees shall be responsible accordingly whenever they have paid such compensation or any part thereof to a party not entitled to receive the same, saving always their recourse against such party. 48 V. c. 49, s. 79.

In case of in-
cumbrance.

80. If the trustees have reason to fear any claims or incumbrance, or if any party to whom the compensation or any part thereof is payable refuses to execute the proper conveyance, or if the party entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the trustees, or if for any other reason the trustees deem it advisable, they may pay the arbitration and other expenses, and deposit the amount of the compensation with the county treasurer, or in such other manner as the inspector may direct, with interest thereon for six months, and may deliver therewith an authentic copy of the conveyance, or of the agreement or award if there be no conveyance ; and such agreement or award shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land therein mentioned, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on an affidavit of one of the trustees verifying the same. 48 V. c. 49, s. 80.

Deposit of
compensation
money.

Award to be
registered.

ALTERATION OF SCHOOL BOUNDARIES.

81. Every township council shall have power,

Union of ex-
isting sections.

1. To pass by-laws to unite two or more sections in the same township into one, in case (at a public meeting in each section called by the trustees or county inspector for that purpose) a majority of the ratepayers present at each such meeting request to be united ;

Alteration,
etc., of school
sections.

2. To alter the boundaries of a school section, or divide an existing section into two or more sections, or to unite portions of an existing section with another section, or with any new

section, in case it clearly appears that all persons to be affected by the proposed alteration, division or union respectively, have been duly notified, in such manner as the council may deem expedient, of the proposed proceeding for this purpose, or of any application made to the council to do so ;

3. Any such by-law shall not be passed later than the first day of May in any year, and shall not take effect before the twenty-fifth day of December next thereafter, and it shall be the duty of the township clerk to send forthwith, after such by-law has been passed, a copy of the by-law and minutes relating to the formation or alteration or union to the trustees of every school section affected thereby, and to the public school inspector. 48 V. c. 49, s. 81.

82.—(1) A majority of the trustees, or any five ratepayers of one or more of the school sections concerned, may appeal to the county council of the township in which such section or sections are situated, against any by-law or resolution passed at any time previously by the township council for the formation, division, union or alteration of their school section or school sections, or against the neglect or refusal of the township council (on application being made to it by the trustees, or any five ratepayers concerned) to form, divide, unite or alter the boundaries of a school section or school sections within the township. 48 V. c. 49, s. 82 (1); 50 V. c. 39, s. 14 (1).

Appeal to
County
Council.

(2) The county council may, if it thinks fit, appoint as arbitrators not more than five, or less than three, competent persons (two of whom shall be the County Judge, or some person named by him, and the county inspector), and a majority of whom shall form a quorum to revise, determine or alter the boundaries of the school section or school sections, so far as to settle the matters complained of ; but the alterations or determination of the said matters shall not take effect before the twenty-fifth day of December in the year in which the arbitrators so decide, and shall thence continue in full force for the period of five years at least, and until lawfully changed by the township council, but such change shall be subject to the like appeal to the county council ; Provided, that where the decision of the arbitrators does not affirm that of the township council, and an application for reconsideration signed by a majority of the ratepayers affected by the decision of the arbitrators, or signed by a majority of the trustees of the section or sections affected by the decision, is delivered to the judge of the County Court within three months of the giving of the decision, the arbitrators may reconsider the matter, and if they think fit may vary such decision, and shall in such case direct at what time the decision as varied shall go into effect, and the five years hereinbefore limited shall in such case be computed from the time when the decision varying the former decision is given. 48 V. c. 49, s. 82 (2); 50 V. c. 39, s. 14 (2).

Appointment
of arbitrators.

Proviso.

Who may
not act as
arbitrators.

(3) No person shall be competent to act as arbitrator, who is a member of the township council, or who was such member at the time at which the council passed or refused or neglected to pass the by-law or resolution.

Notice.

(4) Due notice of the alterations or the determination of the said matters made by the arbitrators shall be given by the inspector to the clerk of the township and to the trustees of the school sections concerned. 48 V. c. 49, s. 82 (3, 4).

Adjustment of
claims
between
unions in same
township.

83. On the formation, dissolution, division or alteration of any school section in the same township, in case the trustees of the sections interested are unable to agree, the county inspector and two other persons appointed by the township council as arbitrators shall value and adjust in an equitable manner all rights and claims consequent upon such formation, division, dissolution or alteration between the respective portions of the township affected, and determine in what manner and by what portion or by whom the same shall be settled ; and the determination of the said arbitrators or any two of them shall be final and conclusive. 48 V. c. 49, s. 83.

Disposal of
school pro-
perty when
not wanted.

84. In case a school site or school house or other school property is no longer required in a section, in consequence of the alteration or the union of school sections, the same shall be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, in such a manner as a majority of the ratepayers in the altered or united school sections may decide at a public meeting called for that purpose ; and the inhabitants transferred from one school section to another shall be entitled, for the public school purposes of the section to which they are attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such school house or other public school property as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other inhabitants of the school section from which they have been so separated ; and the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school house in the old school section, or to other public school purposes of such old section. In the case of united sections, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the like public school purposes of such united sections. 48 V. c. 49, s. 84.

FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION OF UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS COMPOSED OF PARTS OF TWO OR MORE MUNICIPALITIES.

What unions
may be
formed.

85. A union school section may be formed between (a) parts of two or more adjoining townships ; (b) parts of one or more townships and an adjoining town or incorporated village. 48 V. c. 49, s. 85.

Procedure for
formation, al-
teration or
dissolution of
union.

86. The following shall be the procedure for the formation, alteration or dissolution of union school sections :

1. On the joint petition of five ratepayers from each of the municipalities concerned, to their respective municipal councils,

asking for the formation, alteration or dissolution of a union school section, each municipal council so petitioned may appoint an arbitrator (who must not be a member of the council), notice of which shall be sent by the respective clerks to the inspector or inspectors, who shall be *ex officio* arbitrators.

2. In cases where the persons so appointed arbitrators would be an even number, the senior County Court Judge shall be added, or in the case of an arbitration affecting two or more counties, then the senior County Court Judge of the county having the largest population according to the last Dominion census.

3. The first meeting of the arbitrators shall be called by the inspector representing the greatest number of schools and such inspector shall give reasonable notice in writing of such meeting to the clerks of the municipalities concerned.

4. The arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall report to the municipalities concerned upon the expediency of such union, the specific parcels of land to be included in such union, and the proportion in which the part in each municipality shall be liable to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of the school, and other requisite expenses.

5. On the receipt of the report of the arbitrators the council of each municipality shall pass a by-law confirming the same, a copy of which shall be sent by the clerk to the inspector or inspectors concerned. 48 V. c. 49, s. 86 (1-5).

6. The inspector, entitled under sub-section 3 to call the meeting of the arbitrators, shall call the first meeting for the election of trustees, and shall proceed as in section 28 of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 86 (6): 50 V. c. 39, s. 15.

7. Such union shall not take effect until the 25th day of the month of December, which will be at least three months after the passing of such by-laws respectively.

8. On the appointment of arbitrators to consider the alteration or dissolution of a union school section, it shall be the duty of such arbitrators to report to the respective municipalities concerned upon the expediency of such alteration or dissolution, and in the event of their reporting in favour of an alteration or dissolution, they shall at the same time value and adjust in an equitable manner all rights and claims consequent upon such alteration or dissolution between the respective municipalities concerned, and determine in what manner and by what municipality or what portion thereof, the same shall be settled, and the disposition of the property of the union, and any payment by one portion to the other, and such valuation, adjustment and determination, shall form and be considered as an integral portion of their report.

(a) On the receipt of the report of the arbitrators the council of each municipality shall pass a by-law confirming the same, a copy of which shall be sent forthwith by the clerk to the inspector or inspectors concerned.

9. No alteration or dissolution of a union school shall take effect before the 25th day of December in any year which will be at least three months after the passage of the by-laws respectively.

10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as restraining any municipal council from enlarging the boundaries of any union school section as may be deemed expedient. 48 V. c. 49, s. 86 (7-10).

Appeal relating to Union school within a county.

87. When the union school section lies wholly within a county the trustees or any five ratepayers in the union section concerned, or the inspector or inspectors, may within six months after the passing thereof appeal in writing to the county council against any by-law passed by the municipalities either for the formation, alteration, or dissolution of such section or against the neglect or refusal of the township council or councils concerned to appoint arbitrators, as provided in section 86 of this Act, and on receipt of such appeal the county council shall have power to appoint not more than three arbitrators, who shall neither be ratepayers in the school section, nor members of the municipal councils concerned, and such arbitrators shall have all the powers of arbitrators appointed under said section 86, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive. 48 V. c. 49, s. 87; 49 V. c. 16, s. 49; 50 V. c. 39, s. 16.

Appeals relating to Union School within two or more counties

88. When the union school section lies partly within two or more counties the trustees or any five ratepayers in the union school section concerned, or the inspector or inspectors, may within six months after the passing thereof appeal against any by-law passed by the municipalities for the formation, alteration or dissolution of such section or against the refusal or neglect of the township council or councils concerned to appoint arbitrators, to the Minister of Education, who shall have power to alter, determine, or confirm such by-law, or where no by-law was passed, then at his discretion to appoint not more than three arbitrators, who shall proceed as provided in section 86 of this Act, and the decision of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive. 48 V. c. 49, s. 88; 49 V. c. 16, s. 49; 50 V. c. 39, s. 17.

Payment to trustees of union school sections.

89. Every union school section composed of the whole or parts of two or more township municipalities, shall be held for all school purposes, as within the township municipality in which the school house is situated, and if there are two or more school houses, then

in the township municipality with the largest amount of assessed property ; and the school rates of such union section shall thenceforth be collected by the respective collectors of the township municipality in which each part of the union section is respectively situate, and the amount collected from the several ratepayers in each part of the union section shall be paid by the respective collectors to the treasurer of the township municipality in which such part of the union section is situate, and such treasurer shall pay over the same without any charge or deduction to the trustees entitled thereto. 48 V. c. 49, s. 89.

90.—(1) The union of part of one or more townships with a town or incorporated village shall be deemed one school section, and as belonging to such town or village, and the provisions of this Act respecting public schools in towns or villages shall apply thereto: and such part of the township for all school purposes, shall be deemed to be united to such town or village. Union of parts of townships to be one school section.

(2) In the case of a town or incorporated village divided into wards to which a part of an adjoining township or townships is attached for school purposes, the board of trustees of such union school section shall by resolution determine in which ward or wards the ratepayers in such part shall vote for the election of school trustees and at elections on other school questions, and in case of no such resolution, then such portion of the township shall be considered for all election purposes as attached to the ward or wards adjacent. 48 V. c. 49, s. 90.

91.—(1) Once in every three years the assessors of the municipalities in which a union school section is situated, shall after they have completed their respective assessments and before the first day of July meet and determine what proportion of the annual requisition made by the trustees for school purposes shall be levied upon, and collected from the taxable property of the respective municipalities out of which the union school section is formed, and in the event of the assessors disagreeing as to such proportion the inspector, in whose district the union school section is situated shall name a third person, who with the assessors aforesaid shall determine the said matter and report the same to the clerks of the respective municipalities, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive for the said period of three years. 48 V. c. 49, s. 91 (1); 50 V. c. 39, s. 18. Assessors to determine proportion.

(2) When the union school section is composed of portions of two adjoining counties then on the disagreement of the assessors the inspector of the county concerned containing the greatest number of schools shall name an arbitrator. 48 V. c. 49, s. 91 (2).

Confirmation
of by-laws for
certain pur-
poses.

92. Any by-law passed for the formation, alteration or dissolution of school sections, shall become absolutely legal and valid, and the jurisdiction of any Court to question the same shall be deemed to be ousted when such by-law has been submitted to and confirmed by the Minister of Education, who shall require notice to be given of such application by the parties applying, by advertisement or otherwise, as he may direct, and the certificate of the Minister of Education endorsed on a certified copy of such by-law shall be conclusive evidence of such confirmation, and the provisions of this section may be taken advantage of for the confirmation of any by-law for any of such purposes heretofore passed and not quashed or otherwise declared invalid, and this section shall be deemed to apply to any such by-law. 48 V. c. 49, s. 92.

Continuation
of boundaries
of rural sec-
tions.

93. In case a portion of the territory composing one or more school sections becomes incorporated as a village or town, the boundaries of such school section or sections shall continue in force and be deemed a union school section, notwithstanding such Act of incorporation, until altered as provided in section 86 of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 93.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

First
election of
trustees.

94.—(1) In case any village, town or city, is incorporated, the trustees having jurisdiction over the school property situated within such village, town or city, prior to its incorporation, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act upon the trustees of incorporated villages, towns or cities, until a new election of trustees is held, and such trustees shall call a meeting of the ratepayers of such incorporated village, town or city, within one month after the date of such incorporation for the election of a new public school board.

(2) In calling the meeting of the ratepayers of such newly incorporated village, town or city, the provisions of section 98 shall be complied with so far as the same are applicable. 50 V. c. 39, s. 19.

Trustees in
city, etc.,
divided into
wards.

95.—(1) For every ward into which any city, town or incorporated village is divided there shall be two school trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall continue in office for two years, and until his successor has been elected.

(2) One of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election, which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office one year longer and then retire. 48 V. c. 49, s. 95.

96.—(1) In every incorporated village not divided into wards there shall be six trustees, each of whom, after the first election for trustees, shall continue in office for two years and until his successor has been elected. Trustees in village not divided into wards.

• (2) Three of the trustees (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other three shall continue in office one year longer and then retire. 48 V. c. 49, s. 96.

97.—(1) Every trustee shall continue in office until his successor has been elected, and the new board is organized. Term of office.

(2) Every board of trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages, elected as provided by this Act, shall be a corporation by the name of "The Public School Board" (prefixing to the words "Public School Board" the name of the city, town or incorporated village for which such trustees are elected), and shall have and possess all the powers usually possessed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(3) When any town or incorporated village is annexed to a city, the town or incorporated village so annexed shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part of the city. 48 V. c. 49, s. 97; 50 V. c. 39, s. 20.

98. The annual and other elections of public school trustees, unless otherwise ordered, as provided by section 103 of this Act, shall be subject to the following provisions: Provisions for elections of trustees.

1. A meeting of the electors for the nomination of candidates for the office of public school trustee, shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December annually, or if a holiday on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the public school board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the board in its discretion thinks fit. Nominations.

2. The public school board shall by resolution name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and in case of the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the public school board shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting. Returning Officer.

3. If at the said meeting only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices are proposed and seconded, the returning officer or person presiding, after the lapse of one hour, shall declare such candidates duly elected, and shall notify the secretary of the public school board; but if two or Proceedings at nominations.

more candidates are proposed for any one office, and a poll in respect of any such office is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn the proceedings for filling such office until the first Wednesday of the month of January then next, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where such exist, as shall be determined by resolution of the said trustees.

Hours of
polling.

4. The poll or polls shall be opened at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer, and any poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock in the forenoon when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled.

Place for no-
mination and
election.

5. The public school board shall, before the second Wednesday in December in each year, by resolution, fix the place or places for the nomination meeting, and also for holding the election in case of a poll, and also name the returning officers who shall preside at the respective polling places, and forthwith give public notice thereof.

Duty of re-
turning officer
after close of
election.

6. The returning officer or person presiding shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll book to the secretary-treasurer of the public school board, with his solemn declaration thereto annexed, that the poll book has been correctly kept and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer. 48 V. c. 49, s. 98 (1-6).

Duty of Sec-
retary.

7. The secretary-treasurer shall add up the number of votes for each candidate for any office, as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected, the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and shall forthwith notify the candidates in writing of the number of votes polled for each of them respectively in said election. 48 V. c. 49, s. 98 (7); 50 V. c. 39, s. 21.

* Casting vote.

8. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the board present at the first meeting thereof after such election and before the organization of the board, who is assessed highest as a ratepayer on the last revised assessment roll, shall give a vote for one or more such candidates, so as to decide the election. 48 V. c. 49, s. 98 (8); 50 V. c. 39, s. 22.

Judge of
County Court
to receive and
investigate
complaints.

9. The Judge of the County Court, in case any complaint respecting the validity or mode of conducting the election of any trustee of a public school board in any municipality within his county, is made to him within twenty days after such election, shall receive and investigate such complaint, and shall thereupon, within a reasonable time, in a summary manner, hear and determine the same; and may by order

cause the assessment rolls, collector's rolls, poll books, and any other records of the election to be brought before him, and may inquire into the facts on affidavit or affirmation, or by oral testimony, and cause such person or persons to appear before him as he may deem expedient, and may confirm the said election or set it aside, or order that some other candidate was duly elected; and the Judge may order the person found by him not to have been duly elected to be removed; and in case the Judge determines that any other person was duly elected, the Judge may order him to be admitted; and, in case the Judge determines that no other person was duly elected instead of the person removed, the Judge shall order a new election to be held, and shall report such decision to the secretary-treasurer of the public school board.

10. In case of any vacancy in the office of trustee of any public school board arising from any cause, the remaining trustees shall forthwith take steps to hold a new election to fill the vacancy so created, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was elected, or for which the office is filled.

Vacancy in office of trustees.

11. The new election shall be conducted in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions as an annual election, and the public school board shall give at least six days' notice of the nomination of candidates, and in case a poll be demanded, the election shall be held one week from the day of said nomination. 48 V. c. 49, s. 98 (9-11).

Proceedings at new election.

99. In cities and towns divided into wards, and in townships where public school boards exist, the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the public school board, within three days after request in writing, 'The Voters' List' for each ward of such municipality, annexing thereto a list of the names of persons being supporters of separate schools, and also a list of the names, alphabetically arranged, of all ratepayers and persons entitled to vote in respect of income, rated upon the then last revised assessment roll, and not being already upon 'The Voters' List.' 48 V. c. 49, s. 100.

In cities and towns divided into wards, clerk of municipality to furnish Voters' List to Public School Boards.

100. In towns not divided into wards and in villages, the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the public school board within three days after request in writing, 'The Voters' List' for each polling subdivision in the case of such town or village, as provided by the last preceding section. 48 V. c. 49, s. 101.

In towns not divided into wards, and in villages, Clerk to furnish Voters' List to Trustees.

101. The public school board shall provide each polling place with the list aforesaid, and also a poll book; and, at every election at which a poll is demanded, the returning officer or person presiding, or his sworn poll clerk, shall enter in such book in separate columns the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns,

Certified copy of list and a poll book to be provided for each polling-place. Entries in poll book

write the names of the electors offering to vote at the election, and shall, in each column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter, set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter, and in case of a poll demanded upon any public school question, the name of each voter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked 'for' or 'against.' 48 V. c. 49, s. 102.

Trustees to give notice of annual and special meetings.

102. It shall be the duty of the board to call and give notice of annual and special school meetings of the ratepayers of the city, town or village, or of any ward therein, for filling vacancies in the school trustee corporation, or for any other purpose, in the manner prescribed by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 103.

Elections of trustees on same day as municipal elections.

103.—(1) The board of public school trustees, or the board of education in any city, town, incorporated village or township in which a township board has been established may, by resolution, of which notice shall be given to the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of October in any year, require the election for the school trustees in such city, town, incorporated village, or township, to be held on the same day, and in the same manner as municipal councillors, or aldermen are elected, as the case may be.

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

(2) In every case in which notice is given as aforesaid the nomination and election of public school trustees shall thereafter be held at the same time and place, and by the same returning officer or officers, and conducted in the same manner as the municipal nominations and elections of aldermen or councillors, as the case may be, and the provisions of *The Municipal Act* respecting the time for opening and closing the poll, the mode of voting, corrupt or improper practices, vacancies, and declarations of office shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the election of public school trustees.

(3) A separate set of ballot-papers shall be prepared by the clerk of the municipality for all the wards or polling subdivisions, containing the names of the candidates nominated for school trustees, of the same form as those used for councillors, except the substitution of the words "school trustee" for councillors or aldermen, as the case may be, on said ballot papers.

(4) In the list of qualified voters required by section 99 of this Act to be delivered to the returning officer by the clerk of the municipality before the opening of the poll, the clerk shall place opposite the names of any persons on the said list who have been returned to him as supporters of separate schools, the letters S. S. S. (signifying supporters of separate schools), and the returning officers shall not deliver to any such person a ballot paper for public school trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 104.

104. There shall be elected annually by the assessed rate-payers thereof in each city, town, incorporated village, or township in which a township board is established, one school trustee for each ward, and in the case of incorporated villages not divided into wards three trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 105. Number of trustees.

105. In case any objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any election of school trustees the deputy returning officer shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following oath or affirmation:— When voter is objected to.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, or purporting to be named, in the list (or supplementary list) of voters now shewn to you (*shewing the list to voter*) ; Oath.

That you are a ratepayer ;

That you are of the full age of twenty-one years ;

That you are a public school supporter ;

(*In the case of Municipalities not divided into Wards.*) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place, for school trustee ;

(*In the case of Municipalities divided into Wards.*) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place in this Ward for School Trustee ;

That you have not directly or indirectly received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender at this election ;

That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected with this election ;

And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election : So help you God. 48 V. s. 49, s. 106.

106. Any actual resident ratepayer of the full age of twenty one years not disqualified under this Act shall be eligible to be elected a public school trustee in any city, town or incorporated village. 48 V. c. 49, s. 107 ; 50 V. c. 39, s. 23. Who may be elected trustee.

107. The members of every board of school trustees shall hold their first meeting on the third Wednesday in January in each year in which they were elected (or if a board of education then on the first Wednesday in February) at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the usual place of meeting of such board, and no business shall be proceeded with at such first meeting except the appointment of a chairman and such other business as may be necessary for the organization of such board. 50 V. c. 39, s. 24. First meeting of Board.

108. At the first meeting in each year of every public school board in cities, towns, and villages, and of every board of education, the secretary of such board shall preside, or, if there be no secretary, the members present shall select one of themselves to preside at the election of chairman, and the member so selected to preside may vote as a member. 48 V. c. 49, s. 109. President at first meeting.

Casting vote.

109. In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman of any such board, the member who is assessed as a ratepayer for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member. 48 V. c. 49, s. 110.

Meetings of board.

110. Subsequent meetings of the board shall be held at such times and places as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the board. 48 V. c. 49, s. 111.

Presiding officer of board.

111. The chairman of the board shall preside, or in his absence any other person appointed to act as chairman by the majority of those present, and such chairman or person so acting may vote with the other members on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. 48 V. c. 49, s. 112.

Quorum of School Boards, etc.

112. A majority of the members of such board, when present at any meeting, shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of the majority of such quorum shall be valid to bind the corporation. 48 V. c. 49, s. 113.

Duties of Board.

113. It shall be the duty of the board—

Appointment of secretary and collector.

1. To appoint a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer and one or more collectors, if requisite, of such school fees or rate bills as the board may have authority to charge ;

(a) The collector or collectors, and secretary, and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer (who may be of their own number), shall discharge similar duties, and be subject to similar obligations and penalties and have similar powers as the like officers in the municipality ;

To provide adequate accommodation.

2. To provide adequate accommodation, according to the regulations of the Education Department, for all the children between the ages of five and twenty-one, resident in the municipality, as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council for the next preceding year ; provided always, such residents are not to include the children of persons on whose behalf a separate school or schools have been established under the provisions of *The Separate Schools Act* ;

Rev. Stat. c. 227.

To provide school premises, apparatus, prize books and library.

3. To purchase or rent school sites and premises, and to build, repair, furnish, and keep in order the school-houses and appendages, lands, enclosures, and moveable property, and procure registers in the prescribed form, suitable maps, apparatus, and prize books, and, if they deem it expedient, establish and maintain school libraries ;

Kind of schools.

4. To determine the number, kind, grade and description of schools (such as male, female, infant, central or ward schools)

to be established and maintained ; the teachers to be employed ; the terms on which they are to be employed ; the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform ;

5. To prepare from time to time, and lay before the municipal council of the city, town or village, on or before the first day of August an estimate of the sums which they think requisite for all necessary expenses of the schools under their charge ;

To lay before Councils estimate for moneys.

6. To appoint of their number annually, or oftener if they judge it expedient, and under such regulations as they think proper, a committee of not more than three persons for the special charge, oversight and management of each school within the city, town or village, and to see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized regulations ;

To appoint a committee for each school.

7. To collect, at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of children attending any public school under their charge, a sum not exceeding twenty cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text-books, stationery and other contingencies, and to see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books ;

Trustees may collect a fee from parents.
To see that authorized books are used.

8. To submit all accounts, books, and vouchers to be audited by the municipal auditors, and it shall be the duty of such auditors to audit the same ;

To submit accounts to auditors.

9. To give orders on the treasurer of the public school board for all moneys expended for school purposes ;

To give orders for moneys expended.

10. To constitute at their discretion one or more of the public schools of such city to be a model school for the preliminary training of public school teachers therein, subject to the regulations of the Education Department ;

Model Schools for teachers.

11. To publish at the end of every year, in one or more of the public newspapers, or otherwise, the annual report of the auditors, and to prepare and transmit annually, before the fifteenth of January, to the Minister of Education, in the form prescribed by him, a report signed by the chairman containing all information required by the regulations of the Education Department ; 48 V. c. 49, s. 114 (1-11).

To publish auditors' report.
To prepare annual report for Minister.

12. Every public school board in a city, town or incorporated village, shall have the same power to take and acquire land for a school site or for enlarging school premises already held, as the trustees of rural schools ; and shall have the same powers in regard to school property generally as are conferred upon the trustees of rural schools by sub-section 9 of section 40 of this Act, and all such powers may be exercised with or without a vote of the ratepayers : Provided always that vacant land only shall be taken in such city, town or village for a school site without the consent of the owner

School sites.
Exceptions.

and in the event of disputes between the owner of the land selected and the trustees, sections 64 to 72 of this Act shall apply, save and except that in the case of cities and towns, the city or town inspector shall replace the county inspector as arbitrator; 48 V. c. 49, s. 114 (12); 50 V. c. 39, s. 26.

Kindergarten
schools.

13. To provide if deemed expedient for children between three and five years of age a course of instruction and training according to the methods practised in kindergarten schools, subject however to the regulations of the Education Department in that behalf;

Dismissal of
refractory
pupils.

14. To dismiss from the school any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or by a majority of them) and the teacher that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and, where practicable, to remove such pupil to an industrial school. 50 V. c. 39, s. 25.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

Census.

114. The municipal council of every township, city, town and incorporated village, shall cause the assessor or assessors in preparing his or their annual assessment roll, to set down therein in separate columns, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, and also the number between the ages of seven and thirteen, opposite the name of each person on the assessment roll who are resident with him, and the clerk of the municipality shall furnish the secretary-treasurer of each section, or the secretary of the board of trustees for the city, town or incorporated village (as the case may be), and the public school inspector with a statement of the total number of children aforesaid in each school section, or in the city, town or incorporated village (as the case may be). 48 V. c. 49, s. 115.

List of names
of children.

115. In the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, it shall also be the duty of the assessor or assessors, when required by resolution of the board of trustees, notice of which shall be given to the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of January to enter in a book, to be provided for the purpose by the trustees in Form B, the names of all children in the municipality between the ages of seven and thirteen, and to return the same to the secretary of the board of trustees at the time fixed for the return of the assessment roll. 48 V. c. 49, s. 116.

Clerk to give
copy of assess-
ment to
inspector.

116. The clerk of every municipality shall also, upon request, and free of any charge, furnish the public school inspector with a true statement of the assessed value of each school section as shewn by the revised assessment roll for that year, and also of the several requisitions of the trustees for school moneys. Such clerk shall be entitled to reasonable payment from the council for the above mentioned services. 48 V. c. 49, s. 117.

SCHOOL ASSESSMENT.

117.—(1) The municipal council of every township may levy and collect by assessment, upon the taxable property of the public school supporters of the township, in the manner provided by this Act, and by the municipal and assessment Acts, the sum of \$100 for every public school section therein in which a public school has been kept open the whole year exclusive of vacations (a proportionate sum being levied for a shorter term, and an additional sum of \$50 for each additional teacher employed the whole year), and also shall collect on the taxable property in each section such other sums as may be required by the trustees thereof for school purposes: Township council to levy sums required for school purposes. Provided that where the township municipality is composed of a union of townships, the said sum of \$100 shall be levied on the taxable property of the township wherein such school is situated, and so much of the remaining township as is embraced in the said school section. Proviso.

(2) In the case of union school sections the municipal council of each municipality of which the union school section is composed shall levy and collect upon the taxable property of the township the said sum in the proportion which the assessment of the part of such union school within the municipality bears to the whole assessment of such union school section, as equalized under section 91 of this Act.

(3) Provided that where all the municipalities, out of which a union school section is formed, do not avail themselves of the provisions herein contained, then any sum levied for any union school section shall be considered a part of the annual requisition of the trustees for that portion of the union school section situated in the municipality or municipalities acting under the provisions of this section. 48 V. c. 49, s. 118.

118. The municipal council of every city, town and incorporated village shall levy and collect upon the taxable property within the municipality, in the manner provided in this Act, and in the municipal and assessment Acts, such sums as may be required by the public school trustees for school purposes, subject to section 133 of this Act. City, town or village council to levy sums required for school purposes. 48 V. c. 49, s. 119.

119. Where the land or property of any individual or company is situated within the limits of two or more school sections, each assessor appointed by any municipality shall assess and return on his roll, separately, the parts of such land or property, according to the divisions of the school sections within the limits of which such land or property is situated. Assessors to value lands situated in each section. 48 V. c. 49, s. 120.

120.—(1) The assessor or assessors of every municipality shall set down the religion of the person taxable, distinguishing be- Duty of assessors.

Rev. Stat. c.
227.

tween Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether supporters of public or separate schools; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the rights of separate school trustees under *The Separate Schools Act*.

Statement as
to religion.

(2) The assessor shall accept the statement of, or made on behalf of, any ratepayer, that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence for placing such person in the proper column of the assessment roll for separate school supporters, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic this shall also be sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column.

Court of Re-
vision to
decide.

(3) The Court of Revision shall try and determine all complaints in regard to persons in these particulars alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll (as the case may be), and any person so complaining, or any elector of the municipality, may give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such complaint, and the provisions of *The Assessment Act*, in reference to giving notice of complaints against the assessment roll, and proceedings for the trial thereof, shall likewise apply to all complaints under this section of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 121.

Rev. Stat. c.
193

Collector's roll
—further
columns,

121. The clerk of every municipality, in annually making out the collector's roll, shall place columns therein, so that under the head of "*School Rate*," the public school rate may be distinguished from the separate school rate, and also under "*Special Rate for School Debts*," shall distinguish between public and separate school purposes, and the proceeds of any such rate shall be kept distinguished by the collector, and accounted for accordingly. 48 V. c. 49, s. 122.

Return shew-
ing rating of
Separate
School
supporters.

122. The clerk of any municipality in which any separate school section or part of a section is situate, shall, not later than the first day of December in each year, make out and transmit to the county school inspector a statement shewing whether or not any county rate for public school purposes has been placed upon the collector's roll against supporters of separate schools, and if such rate has been so placed upon the roll, giving a list of such supporters with the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated. 48 V. c. 49, s. 123.

Occupant
primarily
liable for
school rates.

123. In any case where under section 20 of *The Assessment Act* land is assessed against both the owner and occupant, or owner and tenant, then such occupant or tenant shall be deemed and taken to be the person primarily liable for the payment of school rates and for determining whether such rates shall be applied to public or separate school purposes, and no agreement between the owner or tenant as to the payment of taxes as between themselves shall be allowed to alter or affect this provision otherwise, and in any case where as

between the owner and tenant or occupant, the owner is not to pay taxes, if by default of the tenant or occupant to pay the same, the owner is compelled to pay any such school rate, he may direct the same to be applied to either public or separate school purposes. Where the public school rate and the separate school rate are not the same, if the owner is compelled to pay a school rate in consequence of the default of the tenant to pay the same, he shall only be liable to pay the amount of the school rate of the schools to which in virtue of his right in this behalf he directed his money to be paid. 48 V. c. 49, s. 124; 50 V. c. 39, s. 27.

124. Any person residing in one school section or division, and sending his children to the school of a neighbouring one, shall, nevertheless, be liable for the payment of all rates assessed on his taxable property for the school purposes of the section or division in which he resides, as if he sent his children to the school of such section or division. 48 V. c. 49, s. 125.

A resident of one section sending his children to another section.

125. All sums levied and collected by the municipal council of any township for school purposes shall be paid over to the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees, without any deduction whatever, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year. 48 V. c. 49, s. 126.

School moneys —when to be paid over.

126. The secretary-treasurer shall pay on the order of the board of trustees all sums of money due and payable for teachers' salaries, and all other school purposes. 48 V. c. 49, s. 127.

Payments to be made by treasurer.

127. The clerk of every township shall within one week after the first day of May in each year, under a penalty of \$20 in case of default, make a return to the clerk of his county of the total expenditure of the township on account of schools and education. 48 V. c. 49, s. 128.

Return to County Clerk.

128. It shall be the duty of every county clerk to furnish the Minister with a copy of the minutes of the council relating to school assessments and other educational matters and to transmit to the Minister, on or before the first day of March in each year, a certified copy in the form provided, of the abstract of the report of the auditors. 48 V. c. 49, s. 129.

Clerk to transmit Minutes of Council, etc., to Minister.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES.

129.—(1) On the application of any board of rural school trustees for the issue of debentures for the purchase of a school site or sites, for the erection of a school-house or school-houses, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, the municipal council of the township shall pass a by-law for the said purpose, and shall forthwith

Township school debentures.

issue a debenture or debentures to be repayable out of the taxable property of the school section concerned, and subject to the limitations contained in this Act.

Restriction of rate.

(2) The municipal council of any township shall not borrow, or levy, or collect any rate for any sum of money for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, unless the proposal for the same has been submitted by the trustees to and approved of at a special meeting of the duly qualified school electors of the section, called for the purpose. 48 V. c. 49, s. 130.

Submission of question to vote of electors.

130. Where the application is made by a township board, and where the municipal council by a two-thirds vote refuse to raise or borrow the sum required then the question shall be submitted by the municipal council, if requested by the school board, to the vote of the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of the electors being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such council to raise or borrow such sum. 48 V. c. 49, s. 131.

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

Liability for loan.

131. Notwithstanding any alteration which may be made in the boundaries of any school section, the taxable property situated in the school section at the time when such loan was effected, shall continue to be liable for the rate which may be levied by the township council for the repayment of the loan. 48 V. c. 49, s. 132.

Council not to levy more than one rate except in certain cases.

132. No township council shall levy or collect in any school section during any one year more than one school section rate except for the purchase of a school site, or for the erection of a school-house. 48 V. c. 49, s. 133.

Council may refuse to raise money for school site, etc.

133.—(1) Where a public school board requires the municipal council of a city, town, or incorporated village to raise or borrow a sum of money for the purchase of a school site, or the erection or purchase of any school-house or addition thereto, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, and where the municipal council, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to raise or borrow the sum proposed, then such question shall be submitted by the municipal council, if requested by the school board, to the vote of the electors of the municipality who are supporters of public schools in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of the municipal electors being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such council to raise or borrow such sum. 48 V. c. 49, s. 134.

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to mean that the municipal council may not, if deemed expedient, without submitting the same to a vote of the ratepayers of such municipality, as required by *The Municipal Act*, for the creating of debts, pass a by-law for the purpose of raising or

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

borrowing money, on the requisition of the public school board, for any of the purposes named in this section. 50 V. c. 39, s. 28.

134. Any rural school corporation may, with the consent of the ratepayers of their school section first had and obtained at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by resolution authorize the borrowing from any municipal corporation of any surplus moneys derived from the Ontario municipalities fund, or from any other source, for such term and at such rate of interest as may be set forth in such resolution, for the purpose of purchasing a school site or school sites, or erecting a school house or school houses; and any sum or sums so borrowed shall be applied to that purpose, and to that only. 48 V. c. 49, s. 135.

School corporations may borrow surplus moneys.

135. Any debenture issued by any municipality for school purposes shall be in the form given by this Act, for such term of years as the council may see fit, not exceeding twenty years, and the municipal council may also in its discretion make the principal and interest of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided in section 342 of *The Municipal Act*. 48 V. c. 49, s. 136.

Form and term of debenture.
Rev. Stat. c. 184.

LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

136. All sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for the support of public and separate schools shall be apportioned annually on or before the first day of May by the Minister of Education to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages according to the population in each as compared with the whole population of Ontario, as shewn by the last annual returns received from the clerks of the respective counties, cities and towns separated from a county, of which apportionment due notice shall be given to the clerks of the municipalities concerned. 48 V. c. 49, s. 137.

Apportionment of Grant.

137. The sum of money annually apportioned by the Minister of Education to every county, township, city, town or village in aid of public schools therein respectively, shall be payable by the Provincial Treasurer on or before the first day of July in every year to the treasurer of every county, city, town and village in such way as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs. 48 V. c. 49, s. 138.

Grant payable on the first of July in each year.

138. No county, city, town or village shall be entitled to a share of the legislative school grant without raising by assessment a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said school grant apportioned to it. 48 V. c. 49, s. 139.

Conditions of receiving share of grant.

Deduction if equivalent not raised by the municipality.

139. Should the municipal corporation of any county, city, town or village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the legislative school grant, the Minister of Education shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency from the apportionment to such county, city, town or village in the following year. 48 V. c. 49, s. 140.

Clerks to make returns of population.

140. The clerk of every county shall make a return to the Minister of Education shewing the population of each minor municipality within the county, and the clerk of every city and town separated from a county shall make a return shewing the population of such city or town, as shewn by their respective assessment rolls for the previous year, said returns to be made on or before the first day of April in each year. 48 V. c. 49, s. 141.

To raise equivalent to Legislative school grant.

141. The county council shall cause to be levied yearly upon the several townships of the county, such sums of money for public school purposes as shall be at least equal (clear of all charges of collection) to the amount of school money apportioned by the Minister of Education to the several townships of the said county for the year, such sums to be payable to the township treasurer on or before the fourteenth day of December in each year, and the county treasurer shall, on or before the twentieth day of December in each year, pay out of the school assessment of the county into the hands of the treasurers of the respective townships within the county, the proportionate assessment levied in their respective municipalities; and for all school purposes in townships the township treasurers shall be considered sub-treasurers of the county treasurer; provided always that the county council may by by-law constitute the county treasurer, the sub-treasurer for such municipalities within the county as may be deemed expedient. 48 V. c. 49, s. 142.

Increase of sums levied on townships.

142. The county council may increase the sums of money levied yearly upon the several townships for the payment of teachers' salaries, or on the recommendation of one or more county inspectors, to give special or additional aid to new or poor school sections. 48 V. c. 49, s. 143.

Distribution into sections and divisions.

143. The county inspector shall, half yearly, unless otherwise instructed by the Minister of Education, distribute among the school sections and divisions under his jurisdiction their respective portions of the public grant voted by the Legislative Assembly or raised by county rate within the townships under his charge according to the ratio of the average attendance of pupils at each public school as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the public schools of every such township, and all such sums shall be payable by the township treasurer to the order of the trustees on the inspector's order. 48 V. c. 49, s. 144.

144.—(1) The county inspector shall, before distributing the county rate among the public school sections, deduct the amount certified to him by the clerk of any municipality in which any separate school section or part of a section is situate, according to the list given by such clerk, of the supporters of separate schools against whom the county rate for public school purposes has been placed, and the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated, and shall give the trustees of the separate school section an order on the county treasurer or sub-treasurer for the amount thereof, and it shall be the duty of such treasurer or sub-treasurer to pay over the same.

Separate
School
amounts to be
deducted.

(2) Notwithstanding the non-payment to the county treasurer by the fourteenth day of December, of the school assessment levied in the county, no teacher shall be refused the payment by the county treasurer or sub-treasurer of the sum to which on the inspector's order he may be entitled from such year's county school assessment. 48 V. c. 49, s. 145.

Teachers' sala-
ries to be paid,
though assess-
ment not paid
to County
Treasurer.

LIABILITY FOR SCHOOL MONEYS.

145. The council of every county, city and town shall be responsible to Her Majesty, and to all other persons interested, that all moneys coming into the hands of the treasurer of the county, city or town, in virtue of his office, shall be by him duly paid over and accounted for, according to law. 48 V. c. 49, s. 146.

Council
responsible on
default of
Treasurer, etc.

146. The treasurer and his sureties shall be responsible and accountable for such moneys in like manner to the county, city or town, and any bond or security given by them for the duly accounting for and paying over moneys coming into his hands, belonging to the county, city or town, shall be taken to apply to all public school moneys, and may be enforced against the treasurer or his sureties, in case of default on his part. 48 V. c. 49, s. 147.

Treasurer,
etc., responsi-
ble to county.
etc.

147. The bond of the treasurer and his sureties shall apply to school moneys, and all public moneys of the Province, and, in case of any default, Her Majesty may enforce the responsibility of the county, city or town, either by stopping a like amount out of any public moneys payable to the county, city or town, or to the treasurer thereof, or by action against the corporation. 48 V. c. 49, s. 148.

Bonds to apply
to school
moneys, etc.

148. Any person aggrieved by the default of the municipal treasurer may recover from the corporation of any city, county or town, the amount due or payable to such person as money had and received to his use. 48 V. c. 49, s. 149.

City, etc.,
responsible for
default of
Treasurer, etc.

Trustees acting under by-laws not liable.

149.—(1) Trustees shall not be liable to any prosecution, or the payment of any damages, for acting under any by-law of a municipal council before it has been quashed.

(2) In case a by-law, order or resolution of a municipal council is illegal, in whole or in part, and in case anything has been done under it, which by reason of the illegality gives any person a right of action, no such action shall be brought until one month has elapsed after the by-law order or resolution has been quashed or repealed, nor until one month's notice in writing of the intention to bring such action has been given to the corporation.

(3) Every such action shall be brought against the municipal corporation alone, and not against any person acting under the by-law, order or resolution. 48 V. c. 49, s. 150.

SUB-TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasurer's duties, etc.

150. Every sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys, and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys given by any county inspector as are imposed by this Act upon every county treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys. 48 V. c. 49, s. 151.

TEACHERS.

Valid agreements with teacher.

151. All agreements between trustees and teachers, to be valid and binding, shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and sealed with the corporate seal of the trustees, and such agreements may lawfully include any stipulation to provide the teacher with board and lodging. 48 V. c. 49, s. 152.

Qualified teacher defined.

152. No teacher of a public school shall be deemed legally qualified, who does not at the time of his engaging with the trustees, and during the period of such engagement, hold a legal certificate of qualification. 48 V. c. 49, s. 153.

Duties of Public School teacher.

153. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school—

To teach according to law.

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the Education Department ;

To keep the register of the school.

2. To keep in the prescribed form the general, entrance, and the daily class, or other registers of the school, and to record therein the admission, promotion, removal, or otherwise of the pupils of the school ;

To maintain order and discipline.

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the prescribed regulations ;

4. To keep a visitors' book (which the trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present said book to every visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit ;

To keep a visitors' book.

5. To give the trustees and visitors access at all times, when desired by them, to the registers and visitors' book appertaining to the school ;

To give access to register and visitors' book.

6. To deliver up any school registers, visitors' book, school-house key, or other school property in his possession, on the demand or order of the majority of the corporation employing him ;

Deliver up registers and key.

7. In case of his wilful refusal so to do he shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution is made, and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the said trustees

In case of refusal.

8. To hold during each term a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to the school, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians ;

To hold public quarterly examinations.

9. To furnish to the Minister of Education, or to the school inspector, from the trustees' report or otherwise, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operations of his school, or in any wise affecting its interests or character ;

To furnish information to the Minister and Inspector.

10. To prepare, so far as the school registers supply the information, such reports of the corporation employing him as are required by the regulations of the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 154.

To prepare reports.

11. To notify the medical health officer of the municipality, or where there is none to notify the local board of health, whenever he has reason to believe that any pupil attending school is affected with or exposed to small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, measles, mumps, or other contagious disease, and to prevent the attendance of all pupils so exposed, or suspected of being exposed, until furnished with the written statement of the health officer, or of the local board of health, or of a physician, that such contagious diseases did not exist, or that all danger from exposure to any of them had passed away. 50 V. c. 39, s. 29.

To take precautions against spread of infectious diseases.

154. Every qualified teacher of a public school employed for any period not less than three months shall be entitled to be paid his salary in the proportion which the number of teaching days during which he has taught in the calendar year, bears to the whole number of teaching days in such year. 48 V. c. 49, s. 155 ; 50 V. c. 39, s. 30.

Proportion of salary to which teacher entitled.

Provision in case of difference between teacher and trustees.

155. All matters of difference between trustees and teachers, in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be brought and decided in the Division Court by the Judge of the County Court in each county, subject to an appeal, as provided by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 156.

Issue of execution.

156. In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of this Act, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recorded in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. 48 V. c. 49, s. 157.

Case of sickness.

157. In case of sickness, certified by a medical man, every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during such sickness, for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; which period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. 48 V., c. 49, s. 158.

Four weeks allowed.

Protection of teachers in regard to salary.

158. Every teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the rate mentioned in his agreement with the trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the trustees pay him the whole of his salary as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him, provided always that an action must be commenced within three months after such salary is due and payable by the trustees. 48 V. c. 49, s. 159.

CERTIFICATES.

Three classes of certificates.

159. Every certificate to teach a public school shall be ranked as of the first, second, or third class, and shall be issued under the regulations of the Education Department, only to such persons as (a) furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, (b) and, if males, are at least eighteen years of age, or if females, seventeen years of age, (c) and are natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and (d) pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 160.

First and second class certificates.

160. Every certificate issued under this Act shall entitle the holder thereof to teach a public school in any municipality in the Province, but only those of the first and second class shall be valid during good behaviour. 48 V. c. 49, s. 161.

The same.

161. First and second class certificates of qualification shall be granted to teachers by the Minister of Education on the report of the central committee of examiners, and third class certificates shall be granted by the county board of examiners according to the regulations of the Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 162.

162. Third class district certificates may be granted, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, to be valid only in the territorial and remote districts following, namely: Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Haliburton, and the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Hastings, and all counties lying east thereof. The board of examiners for any such district certificate shall consist of the Judge (where one) and Stipendiary Magistrate, with the inspector (if any) in the territorial and other districts; and in counties, of the county board of examiners. 48 V. c. 49, s. 163.

Third class district certificates.

163.—(1) Upon passing the requisite examination, special certificates of the first and second class may be issued by the Minister of Education to any person who has been trained at any normal school or other training institution for teachers, or who has been duly certified or licensed by any recognized body as a school teacher in any part of the British Dominions, and such certificate shall be valid in any part of the Province until revoked.

Certificates to students of Normal Sch. ol, etc., in British dominions.

(2) All certificates of qualification of teachers granted before the fifteenth day of February, in the year 1871, shall remain in force in their respective municipalities on the terms and conditions of the Act under which they were granted; and upon their ceasing to be valid, as provided by law, other than by the confirmation of their suspension, they may be renewed from time to time under the regulations of the Education Department.

Former certificates continued.

(3) Every public school teacher's first-class certificate issued under the school laws of this Province by a county board, before the fifteenth day of February, 1871, and now legally valid in any city or county, shall be valid in any municipality in the Province during the good behaviour of the holder thereof.

Same subject.

(4) Every public school teacher's second-class certificate issued before such time, and under like authority, and now legally valid, as aforesaid, shall (when such teacher has taught for a period of not less than ten years in Ontario) continue to be valid during good behaviour in such county or city. 48 V. c. 49, s. 164.

Same subject.

164. The inspector of public schools may suspend the certificate of any teacher under his jurisdiction for inefficiency, misconduct, or a violation of the regulations of the Education Department or of this Act. In every case of suspension, he shall notify in writing the trustees concerned, and the teacher, of the reasons for such suspension. 48 V. c. 49, s. 165.

Suspension of certificate for misconduct, etc.

165. Any teacher who enters into an agreement at common law with a board of trustees, and who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out such agreement shall, on the complaint

Suspension of certificate for breach of agreement.

of any board of school trustees, be liable to the suspension of his certificate by the inspector under whose jurisdiction he may be for the time being. 48 V. c. 49, s. 166.

Suspension to be reported.

166. When the teacher whose certificate is suspended holds a certificate issued by the Chief Superintendent or Council of Public Instruction, or by the Education Department or Minister of Education, the inspector shall forthwith report to the Minister of Education, and such suspension shall continue until the case is decided by the Minister. 48 V. c. 49, s. 167.

Same subject.

167. When the teacher holds a certificate granted by a county board of examiners, the inspector shall forthwith call a meeting of such county board of examiners for the consideration of the suspension, of which due notice shall be given to the teacher concerned, and the decision of such board shall be final. 48 V. c. 49, s. 168.

COUNTY BOARDS.

To examine teachers and give certificates.

168. The county council of each county shall appoint a board of examiners, (a majority of whom shall form a quorum,) consisting of the inspector or inspectors having jurisdiction within the county or any part thereof, and not more than two other competent persons whose qualifications shall be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department, for the purpose of granting third class certificates of qualification to candidates as teachers of public schools, according to the regulations of the Education Department, and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 169.

Additional examiners.

169. Where deemed necessary from the general use of the French or German language, it shall be lawful for the county council to appoint two additional examiners for the purpose of conducting examinations in either of the languages aforesaid, of such candidates as may present themselves for certificates to teach a public school, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 170.

170. It shall be the duty of the county council—

Examination rooms.

1. To provide, upon the application of the inspector, suitable rooms for holding the examination of public school teachers in the county

Expenses of examination.

2. To pay the examiners for their time, travelling, and other expenses such a sum as would be at least equal to the per diem allowance paid members of the county council; (b) to pay all the incidental expenses of the examination and (c) such remuneration to the secretary of the board as the county council may deem just and expedient. 48 V. c. 49, s. 171.

171. One examination per annum shall be held in each county or union of counties for the granting of public school teachers' third class certificates, and every certificate of qualification issued by any board of examiners shall have the signature of at least one inspector of schools. 48 V. c. 49, s. 172.

Only one examination for third class certificates to be held yearly. Signature on certificates.

172. Where there are two inspectors in any county, the county council may authorize and direct a separate examination to be held in each division of the county. 48 V. c. 49, s. 173.

Examination in each division.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

173. The board of examiners shall, under the regulations of the Education Department and subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, set apart at least one school in each county as a county model school for the training of candidates for third class teachers' certificates, and the county council shall provide and levy in each year, in aid of each county model school, within the limits of the county an amount at least equal to the amount apportioned or paid by the Education Department, in support of county model schools out of any grant annually voted by the Legislature for that purpose, but the amount to be provided by the county council shall not be less than the sum of \$150 in one year, and the county council may, if it sees fit, provide a larger amount of aid. 48 V. c. 49, s. 174.

One school in each county to be set apart as county model school.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

174. It shall be lawful for the Minister of Education to apportion out of any moneys voted by the Legislative Assembly for the training of teachers the sum of \$25 for every teachers' institute established under the regulations of the Education Department, and it shall be the duty of the county or city council of each city or county to pay to the order of the president of each such institute within the county or city a sum at least equal to the amount so apportioned by the Minister of Education. 48 V. c. 49, s. 175.

Apportionment of funds to Teachers' Institutes.

INSPECTORS.

175. No person shall be eligible to be appointed an inspector who does not hold a legal certificate of qualification as inspector, granted according to the regulations of the Education Department, and no person who is a teacher or trustee of any public, high or separate school shall be eligible for an appointment as inspector so long as he remains such teacher or trustee. 48 V. c. 49, s. 176.

Qualification for appointment as inspector.

176.—(1) Each county council shall appoint one or more persons, holding legal certificates of qualification, inspector or

Number of inspectors.

inspectors of the public schools of such county, providing always that one inspector shall not have charge of more than one hundred and twenty schools or less than fifty.

(2) It shall not be necessary to appoint more than one inspector in each riding of a county.

French or
German.

(3) In counties containing any municipality wherein the French or German language is the common or prevailing language, an inspector may have charge of any number of schools not less than forty.

Counties may
appoint addi-
tional Inspec-
tors and
change In-
spectors.

(4) In counties where there are more than fifty public schools, the county council may appoint two or more inspectors, and prescribe and number the territorial limits of each, and change or remove the inspectors from one circuit or riding of the county to another. 48 V. c. 49, s. 177.

The Clerk to
notify ap-
pointment.

177. The county clerk shall notify the Minister of Education of the appointment and address of every county inspector. 48 V. c. 49, s. 178.

Warden may
supply vacan-
cies in the
office of in-
spectors.

178. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of county inspector, the warden of the county within which such inspector held office may appoint, from the list of those legally qualified, a fit and proper person to the office vacated, until the next ensuing meeting of the county council. 48 V. c. 49, s. 179.

Lieut.-Gover-
nor to form
remote dis-
tricts for in-
spection.

179. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute any number of municipalities or other portions of territory, in the rear or remote parts of counties, and in judicial or territorial districts, to be a district or districts for the purposes of school inspection under this Act, upon such terms, and subject to such regulations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time determine, and the county or provisional council concerned, shall provide their proportionate share of the salary of the inspector, and also of his travelling expenses. 48 V. c. 49, s. 180.

Conditions of
dismissal of
Inspector.

180. Every county inspector shall, in case of misconduct or inefficiency, be subject to dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor, or by a majority of the members of the council appointing him, or without such cause by a vote of two-thirds of such council and no such inspector shall be re-appointed without the concurrence of the party who dismissed him. 48 V. c. 49, s. 181.

Additional
allowance by
Lieutenant-
Governor.

181. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum, not exceeding \$5 per school per annum, to each county inspector, and the county council shall pay quarterly at the rate of not less than an equal amount per school, and in addi-

tion thereto the reasonable travelling expenses of such county inspector, the amount to be determined by the county council. 48 V. c. 49, s. 182.

182. Any inspector, or other duly qualified person, appointed to inspect schools in new and remote townships, or to take charge of a special examination for teachers, or to advise and encourage settlers to establish schools, under the regulations and with the aid provided by law, or to report on any school matter, shall be entitled to such additional or other remuneration out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature or county council for that purpose, as may be deemed just and equitable, considering the nature and extent of the duties to be performed. 48 V. c. 49, s. 183.

Additional remuneration to Inspectors in new Districts.

183. It shall be the duty of every county inspector—

1. To visit every public school within his jurisdiction once in each term, unless required to do so oftener by the county council which appointed him, or for the adjustment of disputes or other purpose, and to see that every school is conducted according to law and the regulations of the Department;

To visit each school once a term.

2. To examine at his visits of inspection, into the condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning; the order and discipline observed; the system of instruction pursued; the mode of keeping the school registers; the average attendance of pupils; the character and condition of the building and premises; and to give such advice to the teachers, pupils and officers of the school as he may judge proper;

Examine the state of the school.

3. To deliver from time to time, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Education, a public lecture or lectures in his county or division, on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education;

Deliver lectures.

4. To withhold his order for the amount apportioned from the legislative or municipal grant to any school section:

To withhold order for grant in certain cases.

(a) When the school was kept open for less than six months in the year;

(b) When the trustees failed to transmit the annual or semi-annual school returns properly filled up;

(c) When the trustees fail to comply with the school Act, or the regulations of the Education Department;

(d) When the teacher uses, or permits to be used, as a text book any book not authorized by the Education Department.

5. In every case where, from any cause, the school grant is withheld, to report to the trustees and to the Education Department;

- To give information and report to Minister. 6. To give any information in his power, when desired, to the Minister of Education, respecting any public school matter within his jurisdiction, and to prepare and transmit to the Minister of Education on or before the first day of March, an annual report in the form provided by the Education Department;
- Aid to poor schools. 7. To recommend to the county or township council such special or additional aid as he may deem advisable to be given to new or needy school sections in the county;
- Deliver up papers on retiring from office. 8. To deliver over to his successor, on retiring from office, copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers in his custody, on the order of the county council or public school board, as the case may be;
- Call special meeting. 9. To appoint, in his discretion, the time and place for a special school meeting, at any time, for any lawful purpose;
- May give temporary certificates to teachers. 10. To give at his discretion any candidate, on due examination, according to the programme authorized for the examination of teachers, and subject to the regulations of the Education Department, a certificate of qualification to teach a school within the limits of the charge of such inspector until (but no longer than) the next regular meeting of the board of examiners of which such school inspector is a member. 48 V. c. 49, s. 184.
- Appointment of inspector. **184.** The public school board of every city or town shall from time to time appoint an inspector from those possessing the requisite qualification, who shall receive such remuneration as the board may determine, and be subject to dismissal by a majority of the members of the board, in case of inefficiency or misconduct, or by a vote of two-thirds of the board without cause, or where it is resolved to place the town schools under the county inspector. 48 V. c. 49, s. 185.
- Payment of Inspector's salary in towns not separated. **185.** When the public school board of any town not separated from the county appoints an inspector, other than the county inspector, to take charge of their school, the county treasurer on demand shall pay to the order of such board a sum of money equal to any amount collected within such town for the payment of salary of the county inspector. 48 V. c. 49, s. 186.
- Towns may place schools under County Inspector. **186.** In case the public school board of any town not separated from the county with the approval of the Education Department and subject to the prescribed regulations, places the schools of such town under the jurisdiction of a county inspector, the inspector shall be entitled to the like salary and remuneration as he receives for rural schools. 48 V. c. 49, s. 187.
- Duty of city or town Inspector. **187.** It shall be the duty of every city or town inspector to visit the schools under his charge from time to time, and as often as he may be required by the board, and to discharge

such other duties as the board may require, or are required of county inspectors under section 183 of this Act. 48 V. c. 49. s. 188.

188. No inspector of schools shall, during his tenure of office engage in or hold any other employment, office, or calling which would interfere with the full discharge of his duties as inspector as required by law. 48 V. c. 49, s. 189.

Inspector not to hold other offices.

189. In cases where an inspector requires the testimony of witnesses to the truth of any facts alleged in any complaint or appeal made to him or to the Minister of Education or the Education Department, it shall be lawful for such inspector to administer an oath to such witnesses, or to require their solemn affirmation before receiving their testimony. 48 V. c. 49, s. 190.

Inspector to swear witnesses in certain cases.

ALLOWANCE TO ARBITRATORS.

190.—(1) All persons engaged as arbitrators on any matter arising under this Act, and inspectors who are acting as arbitrators, while engaged in investigating and deciding upon school complaints and disputes, shall be entitled to the same remuneration per diem and travelling expenses as are members of the county council of their county for their time and attendance at council meetings. 48 V. c. 49, s. 191.

Allowance to Arbitrators and Inspectors.

(2) In making their award the arbitrators shall among other things determine the liabilities of the parties concerned therein for the costs of such arbitration, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. 50 V. c. 39, s. 31.

SUPERANNUATION.

191. Every teacher or inspector whose name is entered as having paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers, may contribute to such fund in such manner as may be prescribed by the Education Department, the sum of at least \$4 annually. 48 V. c. 49, s. 192.

Superannuation Fund.

192. On the decease of any teacher or inspector, his wife, her husband, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid into the superannuation fund by such teacher or inspector with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. 48 V. c. 49, s. 193.

Repayment to wife, etc., of deceased teacher.

193.—(1) Every teacher or inspector who, while engaged in his profession, contributes to the superannuated teachers' fund as provided by this Act, shall, on reaching the age of sixty years, be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion, and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of \$6

Right of teacher to retire on reaching sixty years of age.

per annum, for every year of such service in Ontario, upon furnishing to the Education Department satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as teacher or inspector.

Supplemen-
tary pension.

(2) Every pension payable under this Act may be supplemented out of local funds by any municipal council, public school board or board of education, at its pleasure.

Application of
section.

(3) To remove doubts, nothing in this section contained shall be held as applying to any person who, prior to 1871, had ceased to be engaged in his profession as a teacher, and had not, prior to the 30th day of March, 1885, contributed to the said fund, and no payment for arrears shall be hereafter received. 48 V. c. 49, s. 194.

Teachers
under sixty.

194. Every teacher or inspector under sixty years of age who has contributed as aforesaid and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and upon furnishing to the Education Department from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled. 48 V. c. 49, s. 195.

\$1 per annum
extra to cer-
tain teachers.

195. Every teacher entitled to receive an allowance from the superannuated teachers' fund, who holds a first or second class provincial certificate, or a first-class county board certificate, or who is an authorized head master of a high school or collegiate institute, shall, in addition to said allowance or pension, be entitled to receive a further allowance at the rate of \$1 per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate, or while he acted as head master of a high school or collegiate institute. 48 V. c. 49, s. 196.

Proviso in
regard to
good moral
character.

196. The retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when requested) to the satisfaction of the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 197.

Teacher
resuming pro-
fession.

197. If any pensioned teacher or inspector shall, with the consent of the Education Department, resume the profession of teaching or inspecting, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended from the time of his being so engaged. 48 V. c. 49, s. 198.

Again
retiring.

198. In case such teacher or inspector is again placed on the superannuation list a pension for the additional time of service shall be allowed him, on his compliance with this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 199.

Forfeiture of
claim.

199. Any teacher or inspector who, having resumed his profession, draws or continues to draw upon the superannuation

fund for any part of his allowance as a superannuated teacher, shall forfeit all claim to the fund, and his name shall be struck off the list of superannuated teachers. 48 V. c. 49, s. 200.

200. In the case of those teachers or inspectors who may not avail themselves of the provisions of section 191 or 201 of this Act, the provisions of sections 192 to 201 inclusive shall apply so far as relates to all sums of money already paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers. 48 V. c. 49, s. 201.

Teachers not availing themselves of Act.

201. Any teacher who retires from the profession, or any teacher or inspector who desires to remove his name from the list of contributors to the superannuated teachers fund, shall be entitled to receive back from the Minister of Education one-half of any sums paid in by him or her to the fund, through the public school inspector, or otherwise. 48 V. c. 49, s. 202.

Repayment to contributors.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

202.—(1) It shall be the duty of the trustees of every rural school section and of every public school board to admit, on payment in advance of fees not exceeding fifty cents per pupil for every month, any non-resident pupils who reside nearer to such school than the school in their own section; and in case of dispute as to the distance from the school, the inspector shall decide.

Admission of non resident pupils.

(2) Non-resident pupils attending a public school in any city, town or incorporated village shall for all matters affecting the division of the legislative or municipal grants, be reported as attending the public school of the school section in which they are actual residents. 48 V. c. 49, s. 203.

203. In case a county council establishes a house of refuge in any county any person of school age maintained in such house of refuge shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed a non-resident, and the county council shall be liable for such fees as are lawful under this Act. 48 V. c. 48, s. 204.

Pupils in House of Refuge.

HOLIDAYS.

204.—(1) The public school year shall consist of two terms: the first shall begin on the third day of January, and end on the first Friday of July; the second shall begin on the third Monday of August, and end on the twenty-third day of December. Every Saturday, every statutory holiday, and every day proclaimed a holiday by the municipal authorities in which the school section or division is situated, shall be a holiday in the public schools.

Terms.

(2) In the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages the school terms shall be the same as the terms prescribed for high schools. 48 V. c. 49, s. 205.

AUTHORIZED BOOKS.

Only author-
ized text-
books to be
used.

205. No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books any books in a model or public school, except such as are authorized by the Education Department, and no portion of the legislative or municipal grant shall be paid by the inspector to any school in which unauthorized books are used. 48 V. c. 49 s. 206.

Change of
text-book.

206. Any authorized text book in actual use in any public or model school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees and the inspector, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. 48 V. c. 49, s. 207.

Substitution
of unauthor-
ized text-
books.

207. In case any teacher or other person shall negligently or wilfully substitute any unauthorized text book in place of any authorized text book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10 payable to the municipality for public school purposes, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. 48 V. c. 49, s. 208.

LIBRARIES.

Establishment
of libraries.

208. The council of every municipality may raise by assessment such sums as it may judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a public school library, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 209.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Children from
7 to 13 to
attend school.

Time of
attendance.

209. The parent or guardian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years of age is required to cause such child to attend a public school, or any other school in which elementary instruction is given, for the period of one hundred days in each public school year, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance. 48 V. c. 49, s. 210.

Exceptions.

210. A child shall not be required to attend a public school if such child is under efficient elementary instruction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no public school which such child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, if under the age of nine, and within three miles if over that age. 48 V. c. 49, s. 211.

211.—(1) Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person, under the age of thirteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the elementary education of such child during such residence, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to perform his duty of causing such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

Duty of persons with whom any child under 13 resides.

(2) In the case of each such child who is employed in any manufactory, one-half of the whole time required by this Act for instruction shall be deemed to be sufficient instruction in such case, provided such child is certified by a public school inspector as having passed the examination for promotion from the Third Reader to the Fourth Reader, according to the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Education Department. 48 V. c. 49, s. 212.

Children employed in manufactories.

212. The trustees may appoint an officer, who shall be furnished with the list, provided for by section 115 of this Act, containing the names of all children between the ages of seven and thirteen, to ascertain and report, for their information, any parent or other person who has failed and omitted, and is failing and omitting, to perform the duty of providing that each child of his, or in his care or employment, between the ages aforesaid, is attending some school or otherwise being under efficient elementary instruction, and it shall be the duty of such officer to notify, personally or by letter, or otherwise, such parent or other person of his neglect or violation of duty and the consequences thereof. 48 V. c. 49, s. 213.

Officer to enforce law may be appointed by Board.

213. No proceeding against any parent or other person for any neglect or violation on his part of the requirements of this Act shall be taken until after the expiration of fourteen days from the time in which he has been so notified, nor until such parent or other person has had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the trustees, to state his or her reasons for not complying with such notice; but if such parent or other person should, on being notified, either fail to appear or to satisfy the trustees that his alleged neglect or violation of duty has arisen from any of the grounds on which he would be excused, it shall be the duty of the trustees, through their said officer, to make complaint of such neglect or violation of duty to the Police Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction under *The Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace and appeals to General Sessions*, and such Police Magistrate and Justice shall possess and exercise all the powers conferred by section 217 of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 214.

Notice to be given before taking proceedings for neglect.

Rev. Stat. c. 74.

214. With respect to proceedings for any offence or penalty under the provisions of this Act, where a child is apparently

Proof of age.

of the age alleged, for the purpose of such proceeding it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age. 48 V. c. 49, s. 215.

Attendance at schools.

215. Nothing herein shall be held to require any Roman Catholic to attend a public school, or to require a Protestant to attend a Roman Catholic school. 48 V. c. 49, s. 216.

Trustees may impose a rate bill or make complaint to a magistrate.

216. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every rural school section and of every city, town, and incorporated village respectively, and they are hereby authorized to impose upon said parents or guardians who, after having been so notified, continue to neglect or violate the next preceding seven sections of this Act or any of them, a rate bill not exceeding \$1 per month for each of their children not attending school, or to make complaint of such neglect or violation to a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in such cases, as provided by this Act, and to deliver to said Justice a statement of the names and residences of the parents or guardians of such children, unless from the circumstances of the case the trustees are satisfied that such neglect or violation has not been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, ill-health, or too great a distance from any school. 48 V. c. 49, s. 217.

Penalty for non-attendance at some school.

217.—(1) It shall be competent for the Police Magistrate of any city or town, or for any Justice of the Peace in any village, township or town where there is no Police Magistrate, to investigate and decide upon any complaint made by the trustees, or by any person authorized by them, against any parent or guardian for the violation of the provisions of this Act, in regard to compulsory education, and to impose a fine not exceeding \$5 for the first wilful offence, and double that penalty for every subsequent offence; which fine and penalty shall be enforced as provided in section 267 of this Act.

Discretion as to issuing warrant.

(2) The Police Magistrate or Justice shall not be bound to, but may, in his discretion, forego the issue of the warrant for the imprisonment of the offender, as in said section is provided. 48 V. c. 49, s. 218.

Further discretion of magistrate to enforce penalty.

218. It shall be the duty of the Police Magistrate, or any Justice of the Peace where there is no Police Magistrate, to ascertain, as far as may be, the circumstances of any person complained of for not sending his children to some school, or otherwise educating him or them, and whether the alleged violation has been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, or ill-health, or too great a distance from any school; and in any of the latter cases, the Magistrate shall not award punishment, but shall report the circumstances to the trustees of the school section in which the offence has occurred. 48 V. c. 49, s. 219.

UNIONS OF HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

219. All existing unions of high schools (or collegiate institutes) and public school trustee corporations are hereby continued, and all the members of both corporations shall constitute a joint board, and shall, as long as the union exists, be a corporation under the name of "*The Board of Education for the City (Town, or Incorporated Village of* or *School Section No.* in the Township of ;" as the case may be). 48 V. c. 49, s. 220. Existing unions continued.

220. A majority of the members of the board shall form a quorum; and such board shall have the powers of the trustees of both the public and high schools. 48 V. c. 49, s. 221. Powers.

221. The union may be dissolved at the end of the year by resolution of a majority present at any lawful meeting of the said board of education called for that purpose. 48 V. c. 49, s. 222. Union may be dissolved.

222. On the dissolution of such union, the school property held or possessed by the board of education at the time shall be divided or applied to school purposes, as may be agreed upon by a majority of the public school trustees, and of the high school (or collegiate institute) trustees respectively, present at meetings called for that purpose. 48 V. c. 49, s. 223. Disposition of school property.

223. If the trustees fail so to agree within the space of six months after such dissolution, then the division shall be made by the municipal council of the city, town, or incorporated village within the limits of which such public and high schools (or collegiate institute) are situated. 48 V. c. 49, s. 224. Failure of trustees to settle disposition.

224. If the high school is situated in a school section or unincorporated village, the division (in case of failure to agree as aforesaid) shall be made by the county council. 48 V. c. 49, s. 225. Settlement by county council.

225. No union of a public school, or department thereof, with a high school or collegiate institute, shall hereafter be made. 48 V. c. 49, s. 226. No future union.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

226. The Minister of Education shall have power to appoint one or more persons, as he from time to time deems necessary to inquire into and report to him upon any school matter; such inspector or other person or persons shall be entitled to such remuneration out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose as may be deemed just and equitable, Remuneration.

Power to commissioners to administer oaths.

considering the nature and extent of the duties to be performed. Such person or persons, or any of them, shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, or require them to make solemn affirmation of the truth of the matters they may be examined upon. 48 V. c. 49, s. 227.

Compelling attendance of witnesses.

227. In any matter of inquiry which the Minister is by law authorized to institute, make or direct, a writ or writs of subpoena *ad testificandum* and also *duces tecum* may issue from the High Court upon the *præcipe* of the Minister of Education therefor, containing the names of the witnesses intended to be summoned thereby, to be directed to such person or persons for him or them to attend and give evidence under oath, at such times and places, and before such person or persons as the Minister shall appoint, and any default of any such person in obeying any such subpoena shall be punishable as in the like case in any action or cause in the said Court. 48 V. c. 49, s. 228.

APPEALS FROM DIVISION COURT DECISIONS.

Appeals from Division Courts.

Rev. Stat. c. 226.

228. The Judge of any Division Court wherein any action between teachers, inspectors, trustees, or others acting under this Act, or *The High Schools Act*, is tried may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Minister of Education to appeal the case. 48 V. c. 49, s. 229.

Minister may appeal to High Court.

229. The Minister may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decision of the Division Court Judge to the High Court at Toronto, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall be entitled "The Minister of Education for Ontario, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.);" But nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the right of any of the parties to the action exercising the ordinary right of appeal. 48 V. c. 49, s. 230.

Judge to send papers to High Court.

230. The Judge, whose decision is thus appealed from, shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Registrar of the Division of the High Court appealed to, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto. 48 V. c. 49, s. 231.

No further proceeding to be taken after notice of appeal.

231. After notice of appeal has been served as hereinafter provided no further proceeding shall be had in such case until the matter of appeal has been decided by the High Court. 48 V. c. 49, s. 232.

Judge to certify proceedings to the Minister.

232. On the Judge receiving a notice of appeal from his decision (under the authority of this Act), he shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Minister of Education, the

statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections thereto. 48 V. c. 49, s. 233.

233. The High Court shall give such order or direction to the Court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as the circumstances of the case require. 48 V. c. 49, s. 234. Order of Court.

234. The Court may also in its discretion award costs against the appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the Court below. 48 V. c. 49, s. 235. Costs.

235. All costs awarded against an appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be paid by the Minister, and charged as contingent expenses of his office. 48 V. c. 49, s. 236. Costs of appellant to be paid by Minister.

236. Upon receipt of such order, direction, and certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith. 48 V. c. 49, s. 237. Proceedings in Division Court when appeal decided.

237. The Minister of Education shall have power to submit a case on any question arising under this Act, or *The High Schools Act* to any Judge of the High Court for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such Judge, to a Divisional Court of the said High Court for their opinion and decision. 48 V. c. 49, s. 238. Submit case to Judge of High Court for decision. Rev. Stat. c. 226.

SCHOOL VISITORS.

238.—(1) All clergymen, judges, members of the Legislature, members of county councils, and aldermen shall be school visitors in the townships, cities, towns and villages where they respectively reside. Public School visitors defined.

(2) A clergyman shall be a school visitor only in the township, town or city where he has pastoral charge. 48 V. c. 49, s. 239.

239. Each of the school visitors may visit the public schools in the township, city, town or village. They may also attend the quarterly examination of schools, and at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils, and any others present, as they think advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided in regard to school visitors. 48 V. c. 49, s. 240. Their authority to visit Public Schools.

240. A general meeting of the visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other visitors in the township, city, town or village. 48 V. c. 49, s. 241. General meeting of school visitors.

Authority at
such meetings.

241. The visitors thus assembled may devise such means as they deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge. 48 V. c. 49, s. 242.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS.

Information to
County Clerk.

242. If any township clerk neglects or refuses to prepare and furnish the map of the school sections or other divisions of his municipality, as required by section 11, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, for the school purposes of his municipality, at the instance of any ratepayer thereof. 48 V. c. 49, s. 243.

Penalty for
making a false
declaration.

243. No person shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote at any school meeting or election of school trustees; and any person convicted of a contravention of this section, upon the complaint of any person, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of General Sessions, or by a penalty of not less than \$5 or more than \$10 to be sued for and recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace, by the public school trustees of the city, town, village, school section, or other division, for its use. 48 V. c. 49, s. 244.

Fine on dis-
qualified per-
son acting as
trustee.

244. If any person elected as a school trustee attends any meetings of the school board as such, after being disqualified under this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 for every meeting so attended. 50 V. c. 39, s. 32.

Trustees not
to hold certain
offices.

245. No trustee of a school section shall hold the office of public school inspector, or be a master or teacher within the section of which he is a trustee: nor shall the master or teacher of any public, high, or separate school hold the office of trustee, nor shall an inspector be a teacher or trustee of any public, high or separate school while he holds the office of inspector. 48 V. c. 49, s. 246.

Seat vacated
by conviction
for crime, etc.

246. Any trustee who is convicted of any felony or misdemeanour, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be an actual resident within the school section for which he is a trustee, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant and forthwith order a new election. 48 V. c. 49, s. 247; 50 V. c. 39, s. 33.

Seat vacated
by interest
in contract
with corpora-
tion.

247. Any trustee who has any pecuniary interest, profit or promise or expected benefit in, or from any contract, agreement or engagement, either in his own name, or in the name of another with the corporation of which he is a member, or who receives, or expects to receive any compensation for any work,

engagement, employment or duty, on behalf of such corporation, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, shall declare the seat vacant, and forthwith order a new election. 48 V. c. 49, s. 248.

248. In case any annual or other rural school meeting has not been held for want of the proper notice, every trustee or other person whose duty it was to give the notice, shall forfeit the sum of \$5 to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the rural school section, for the use thereof. 48 V. c. 49, s. 249.

Penalty for not calling school meetings.

249. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any one who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any public school established and conducted under its authority, or other school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for public school purposes to the school section, city, town, or village within which the offence was committed, a sum not exceeding \$20 together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit. 48 V. c. 49, s. 250.

Penalty for disturbing a school or school meeting.

250. If any person chosen as trustee refuses to serve he shall forfeit the sum of \$5. 48 V. c. 49, s. 251.

Penalty for refusing to serve as trustee.

251. Every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of \$20 to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section or division, or by any person whatsoever for its use, as authorized by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 252.

Penalty for refusing to perform duties.

252. If the trustees of any public school wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, any trustee or trustees so neglecting or refusing to exercise such power shall be held to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement. 48 V. c. 49, s. 253.

Penalty for refusing to exercise corporate powers.

253. Any chairman who neglects to transmit to the county inspector a minute of the proceedings of an annual or other rural school section meeting over which he has presided, within ten days after the holding of such meeting shall be liable, on the

Penalty on chairman for neglect.

complaint of any ratepayer, to a fine of not more than \$5 to be recovered as provided by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 254.

Liability for
neglect to
take security.

254. If any trustees of any school section refuse or neglect to take proper security from the secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom they entrust school moneys, they shall be held personally responsible for the moneys. 48 V. c. 49, s. 255.

Responsibility
in case of lost
school moneys.

255. If any part of the public school fund or moneys is embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any trustee, secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against the loss has not been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted the security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled or lost; and such sums may be recovered from him or them by the person entitled to receive the same, by action in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown. 48 V. c. 49, s. 256.

Penalty on
secretary-
treasurer,
or trustee for
refusing to
account.

256. No secretary-treasurer appointed by the school trustees of any school section, and no person having been such secretary-treasurer, and no trustee or other person who may have in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer, trustee or otherwise, shall wrongfully withhold, or neglect or refuse to deliver up, or account for, and pay over the same or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the school trustees for the school section then in office, or by other competent authority; and such withholding, neglect or refusal to deliver up or account for, shall be punishable, as provided in the three following sections of this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 257.

Mode of
proceeding.

257.—(1) Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of the trustees, or any two ratepayers in a school section supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, the Judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or trustee, or other person, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the order.

(2) Any bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by the Judge, shall serve the order personally on the person complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence. 48 V. c. 49, s. 258.

Judge to issue
order.

258. At the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the person complained of does or does not

appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, the Judge shall order the person complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys as aforesaid, by a certain day to be named by the Judge in the order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the Judge may tax. 48 V. c. 49, s. 259.

259. In the event of non-compliance with the terms specified in such order, or any or either of them, the Judge shall order the said person to be forthwith arrested by the sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until the Judge be satisfied that the person has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees, or other competent authority as aforesaid; upon proof of his having so done, the Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly. 48 V. c. 49, s. 260.

Effect of non-compliance with Judge's order.

260. No such proceeding shall impair or affect any other remedy which the said trustees, or other competent authority, may have against the secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or his sureties, or against any trustee or other person as aforesaid. 48 V. c. 49, s. 261.

Other remedy not affected.

261. The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, shall not refuse to furnish the auditors of any accounts of a rural school section, or either of them, with any papers or information in their power, and which may be required of them relative to their school accounts, and any contravention of this section upon prosecution therefor by either of the auditors, or any ratepayer, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, as provided by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 262.

Penalty on trustees refusing information, etc., to auditor.

262.—(1) In case the trustees of any rural school section neglect to transmit to the county inspector, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December in every year, a correct and verified statement of the average attendance of pupils in each of the schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding, then the school section shall not be entitled to the apportionment from the school fund for the said six months.

Penalty for neglect to send half-yearly returns.

(2) The trustees so neglecting shall be personally responsible for the amount of the loss of such apportionment. 48 V. c. 49, s. 263.

263. In case the trustees of any school section neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid annual report to their county inspector by the fifteenth day of January in every year, each

Penalty for delaying yearly report.

of them shall, for every week after such fifteenth day of January, and until such report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of \$5 to be sued for by the county inspector, and collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 264.

Penalty for false school reports and registers.

264.—(1) If any trustee of a public school knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a public school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, the trustee or teacher shall, for every offence, forfeit to the public school fund of the township the sum of \$20 for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and the trustee or teacher may be convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor.

Recovery by distress.

(2) If, upon conviction, the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of the Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender.

Application of penalty.

(3) The penalty, when so paid or collected, shall by the Justice be paid over to the said public school fund. 48 V. c. 49, s. 265.

Trustees personally responsible for moneys lost.

265.—(1) The trustees of every school section shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited by or lost to the school section in consequence of the neglect of duty of the trustees during their continuance in office.

(2) The amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. 48 V. c. 49, s. 266.

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

No inspector, trustee, teacher, etc., to act as agent for the sale of books, maps, etc.

266. No teacher, trustee, inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the normal, model, public, or high schools or collegiate institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or to receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale, or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever. 48 V. c. 49, s. 267.

HOW FINES AND PENALTIES MAY BE RECOVERED.

How penalties under this Act shall be recoverable.

267.—(1) Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceedings, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced, with costs, by and before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the school section, city, town, or village in which such fine or penalty has been incurred.

(2) If the fine or penalty and costs are not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied and collected with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by the Police Magistrate or Justice paid over to the school treasurer of the school section, city, town, or village, or other party entitled thereto.

(3) In default of such distress, the Police Magistrate or Justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, are sooner paid. 48 V. c. 49, s. 268.

CONFIRMING AND SAVING CLAUSES.

268. All lands which, previous to the twenty-fourth day of July, 1850, were granted devised or otherwise conveyed to any person or persons in trust for common school purposes, and held by such person or persons and their heirs or other successors in the trust, and have been heretofore vested in the public school trustees of the school section or division in which such lands are respectively situate, shall continue vested in such trustees, and shall continue to be held by said trustees and their successors upon the like trusts and subject to the same conditions and estates upon or subject to which the said lands are now respectively held. 48 V. c. 49, s. 269.

School lands granted before 1850 vested in trustees for school purposes.

269. All school sections existing on the 2nd day of March, 1877, and all unions of school sections comprised of parts of the same or different municipalities which on that date existed in fact, and whether formed in accordance with the provisions of the law in that behalf or not, are to be deemed to have been legally formed, and such unions shall continue to exist, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act so far as applicable, as if they had been formed thereunder; and in cases where any union has heretofore been adjudged by any Court or Judge to have been illegally formed, or where any proceedings were pending at said date on that ground, further proceedings may be stayed, upon payment of such costs or expenses, if any, as the Court or Judge may award. 48 V. c. 49, s. 270.

Unions existing 2nd March 1877 confirmed.

270. In the case of union school sections existing on the 2nd day of March, 1877, and composed of portions of adjoining townships or portions of a township or townships, and a town or incorporated village, every such union school section shall, for the purposes of the election of trustees, be deemed one school section or division, and shall be considered in respect to inspection and taxation for school purposes as belonging to the township, town or village in which the school-house is situated. 48 V. c. 49, s. 271.

Elections of trustees, inspection and taxation in union school sections and divisions existing on 2nd March, 1877.

Law as to
Roman
Catholic Sep-
arate Schools
not affected.

271. Nothing in this Act contained, shall affect Roman Catholic separate schools, unless where such schools are expressly referred to. 48 V. c. 49, s. 273.

FORM A.

(Section 135.)

FORM OF SCHOOL DEBENTURE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

\$
Debenture of the _____ of _____ County of _____ No. _____
School Loan. _____, for

The corporation of the _____ of _____ hereby promise to pay
to Bearer at the Bank of _____, at _____, the sum of _____ dollars,
lawful money of Canada, _____ year from the date hereof; and to pay
interest at the rate of _____ per cent. per annum, half-yearly, to the Bearer
of the annexed coupons respectively, upon the presentation thereof at the
said Bank.

Issued at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____, by virtue and
under the authority of *The Public Schools Act* of Ontario, being chapter 227
of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, and pursuant to By-law No. _____
of said _____ of _____, passed on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____,
intituled "A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of _____ dollars for
the purposes therein mentioned" (or as the case may be).

A. B., Reeve. C. D., Treasurer.

COUPON, No.

The Corporation of the _____ of _____
will pay the Bearer at the Bank of _____, at _____, the sum
of _____ dollars, interest due on that day on
Debenture No. _____ C. D., Treasurer.

48 V. c. 49, Sched. A.

FORM B.

(Section 115.)

Census of all children between the age of seven and thirteen in the
(city, town or incorporated village) (as the case may be) of

Name.	Age.	Parent or Guardian.	Residence.

48 V. c. 49, Sched. C.

CHAPTER 226.

An Act respecting High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SHORT TITLE, s. 1.	Audit, s. 37 (2).
INTERPRETATION, s. 2.	ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, ss. 38-42.
ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS, ss. 3-12.	ADMISSION OF PUPILS, s. 43.
ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, s. 13.	MASTERS:
TRUSTEES:	Qualification of head-master, s. 44.
Appointment, ss. 14-21.	Settlement of disputes, ss. 45, 46.
First meeting, ss. 22-24.	Payment of salary, s. 47.
Duties, s. 25.	Regulations of Education Department, s. 48.
Property vested in, ss. 26-31.	Superannuation, s. 49.
Not to contract with board, s. 57.	TERMS, s. 50.
Vacancy in office, how caused, s. 58.	PREPARATORY CLASSES OR SCHOOLS, s. 51.
ASSESSMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL PURPOSES:	LEGISLATIVE GRANT, ss. 52-54.
Obligatory, ss. 32-35.	METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, ss. 55, 56.
Discretionary, s. 36.	PENALTY FOR DISTURBING SCHOOL, s. 59.
Payment of moneys, s. 37 (1).	AUTHORIZED BOOKS, ss. 60-62.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

GENERAL.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The High Schools Act.*" 48 V. Short title. c. 50, s. 1.

2. "High Schools" shall include collegiate institutes, unless a contrary meaning appears. 48 V. c. 50, s. 2. Interpretation.

3. All high school and collegiate institute divisions and districts, together with all elections and appointments to office, and all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore duly made in relation to high schools and collegiate institutes, existing at the passing of this Act, and all powers and duties connected therewith, shall continue in full force and effect, subject to the provisions of this Act. 48 V. c. 50, s. 3. Existing High School organizations continued.

4. There shall be a high school or high schools or collegiate institute in every county and union of counties, to be distinguished by prefixing to the words "High School" or "Collegiate Institute," the name of the city, town or village within the limits of which the high school or collegiate institute is Name of each County High School.

situated, but such high school or collegiate institute shall nevertheless be deemed to be one of the high schools or collegiate institutes of the county, and within the municipal jurisdiction of the county council. 48 V. c. 50, s. 4.

Separating a county from union for High School purposes.

5. In the case of a union of counties, the county council upon a written requisition of a majority of the reeves and deputy-reeves of any one county of such union, shall constitute such county a separate county for high school purposes in which case such county shall contribute the equivalent of the legislative grant to each of the high schools which may be established therein, and in such amount separately from any other county within the jurisdiction of the county council; and upon the like requisition the county council shall pass the requisite by-law for abolishing existing high school districts within such county, and deal with all matters relating to the high schools therein. 48 V. c. 50, s. 5.

Electoral Districts as High School Districts.

6. The county council may constitute an electoral district a separate district for high school purposes, in order that it may contribute to the support of one or more high schools therein, as the council may determine for such purpose, and in such amount separately from any other electoral district under the jurisdiction of such county council. 48 V. c. 50, s. 6.

Discontinuance of High School.

7. Every county council, at or before its June session in any year, but not later, may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Education, change the location of or discontinue, at the end of the civil year, any existing high school in any part of the county within the jurisdiction of the said county council. 48 V. c. 50, s. 7.

Establishment of New High Schools—restriction.

8. Additional high schools may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in council, be established by a county council in any county, on or before its June session in any year, providing the high school fund is sufficient to allow of an apportionment at the rate of not less than \$400 per annum to be made to such additional high school, without diminishing the fund which was available for high schools during the next preceding year. 48 V. c. 50, s. 8.

Establishment at end of the year.

9. Within the restrictions prescribed in section 8, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Education, to authorize the establishment of an additional high school in any county at the end of the then civil year. 48 V. c. 50, s. 9.

Cities and towns separated to be counties for High School purposes.

10.—(1) For all high school purposes every city and town separated for municipal purposes from the county in which it is situated, shall be a county; and its municipal council shall be invested with all the high school powers possessed by county, city, or town councils. 48 V. c. 50, s. 10.

(2) It shall be lawful for the municipal council of a city to establish as many high schools in such city as they may deem expedient, subject always to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Establishment of high schools in cities.

(3) Where more than one high school is established in a city, the municipal council thereof shall appoint six trustees for each additional high school, but the high school board for the city shall, nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, be one board and one corporation. 50 V. c. 40, s. 1. Additional trustees.

11. In case of high schools situated in a city or town separated from the jurisdiction of a county council, it shall be lawful for the county council and the council of the city or town to agree upon the terms and conditions of union under which such high school will be constituted the high school of the county as well as of the city or town, and in such case the corporate name and appointment of trustees shall be governed by the provisions applicable to a high school situated in a town not withdrawn from the county. 48 V. c. 50, s. 11. Power to county and city or town separated to agree as to High School.

12. In every high school provision shall be made for instruction in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education; the natural sciences, with special reference to agriculture; the elements of mathematics; natural philosophy and mechanics, and the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any college affiliated with the University of Toronto, according to such regulations, as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Department of Education, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. 48 V. c. 50, s. 12. Instruction to be given in High Schools.

13. On the report of the Minister of Education, and subject to the regulations of the Education Department, any high school having— Collegiate Institute, how constituted.

1. Suitable school buildings, out-buildings, grounds and appliances for physical training;

2. Library, containing standard books of reference bearing on the subjects of the programme;

3. Laboratory, with all necessary chemicals, and apparatus for teaching the elements of sciences;

4. Four masters at least, each of whom shall be specially qualified to give instruction in one of the following departments: Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern Languages, including English;

5. Such other assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects on the curriculum of studies for the time being sanctioned by the Education Department for collegiate institutes;

May be constituted a collegiate institute by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 48 V. c. 50, s. 13.

TRUSTEES.

Number and
qualification
of trustees.

14.—(1) Every high school board shall, except as hereinafter provided, consist of six trustees, and every trustee for the time being shall hold office until his successor is appointed.

(2) Any ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, and not disqualified under this Act, shall be eligible to be appointed a high school trustee. 48 V. c. 50, s. 14. .

Trustees
in counties,
towns and in-
corporated
villages.

15. In counties and towns not separated from the county for municipal purposes, and in incorporated villages, three trustees shall be appointed from time to time by the county council, and three by the municipal council of the town or incorporated village in which the high school is situated, one of whom in the order of his appointment in each case shall retire from office on the thirty-first day of January in every year. 48 V. c. 50, s. 15.

Trustees
in unincorpor-
ated villages
and townships.

16. In unincorporated villages and townships the county council shall appoint a board of six trustees, and shall by by-law determine their continuance and succession of office. 48 V. c. 50, s. 16.

Trustees in
cities and
separated
towns.

17.—(1) In every city and town separated from the county for municipal purposes, the council shall at the first meeting thereof after being duly organized, held in the month of January in each year, appoint two trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the annual retirement of that number of trustees from the high school board.

(2) When and so long as the only high school of the county is situated within a city, the council of such county and city respectively, shall appoint three of the trustees of such high school. 48 V. c. 50, s. 17.

Vacancies,
how filled.

18. Vacancies arising from the annual retirement of trustees shall be filled at the first meeting thereof after being duly organized in January in each year, by the councils or board of trustees empowered under this Act to make appointments; and vacancies arising from death, resignation or removal from the municipality, or otherwise shall be filled up as they occur by the municipal council or board of trustees having the right of appointment, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place has become vacant was appointed to serve. 48 V. c. 50, s. 18

Appointment
by county
council of
Trustees in
separated
towns.

19. In case a county council raises annually by assessment an amount equal to the grant from the legislative appropriation which may be made to a high school situated in a town separated from the municipal jurisdiction

of such council; or, in case the county council and the council of the city or town separated agree upon the terms and conditions of union under which the high school of such city or town is constituted the high school of the county as well as of the city or town, three of the trustees shall be appointed by the county council, and three by the municipality of the city, town, or incorporated village in which the high school is situated. 48 V. c. 50, s. 19.

20.—(1) Where there is a Roman Catholic separate school established under *The Separate Schools Act* in any city, town or incorporated village in which a high school is established it shall be lawful for the trustees of said separate school to appoint one trustee of and for such high school, provided always that in the case of a united high and public school board such trustee shall not take any part in the proceedings of such board in regard to any matter affecting the public school.

Appointment of trustee by trustees of Separate School.
Rev. Stat. c. 227.

(2) The selection and appointment of the said trustee under the provisions of this section shall be made annually in the month of January. 48 V. c. 50, s. 20.

21.—(1) The trustees of every high school shall be a corporation, by the name of "The ——— High School Board," (prefixing to the term "High School," or "Collegiate Institute," the name of the city, town or incorporated village, within which such high school or collegiate institute is situated), and shall have and possess all the powers usually enjoyed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

High School trustees to be a corporation.

(2) The high school board of any district formed by the county council shall have all the powers within the said district possessed under this Act by high school boards generally in respect to the support and management of the high schools under their care. 48 V. c. 50, s. 21.

Powers of District Boards.

First Meeting.

22. The first annual meeting of the high school board shall be held on the first Wednesday in February, and shall be organized by the election of a chairman from amongst themselves and a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer, and a majority shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting. 48 V. c. 50, s. 22; 50 V. c. 40, s. 2.

First meeting, of Board.

23.—(1) Until a chairman is elected, the secretary for the previous year shall preside, or if there be no secretary, the members present shall select one of themselves to preside at the election of chairman, and the member so elected to preside may vote as a member.

President at first meeting of Board, until election of chairman.

Equality of
votes on the
election of
chairman.

(2) In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman of any such board, the member who is assessed as a rate-payer for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member. 48 V. c. 50, s. 23.

Chairman to
vote.

24. The chairman or presiding officer of the board may vote with the other members of the board on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. 48 V. c. 50, s. 24.

Duties of Trustees.

Duties of
Board.

25. It shall be the duty of every high school board—

To fix meet-
ings of the
Board.

1. To fix the times and places of the board meetings, the mode of calling and conducting them, and of keeping a full and correct account of the proceedings of such meetings ;

To take charge
of High
School.

2. To take charge of the high school for which they have been appointed trustees, and the buildings and land appertaining to it ;

To erect,
repair, and
furnish
schools, etc.

3. To do whatsoever they may deem expedient with regard to erecting, repairing, furnishing, and keeping in order the buildings of such high school and the appendages, lands, and enclosures belonging thereto ;

To collect fees.

4. To settle the amount to be paid by parents and guardians for each pupil attending the high school, to fix the times of payment, and, when necessary, to sue for and recover such amounts, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the said high school board ;

To give orders
for salaries
and expenses.

5. To give the necessary orders upon the treasurer of the board for the payment of the salaries of the masters, assistants, and other officers and servants of the high school, and of any other necessary expenses ;

To apply to
Councils for
sums for main-
tenance.

6. To apply to the council of the municipality, or councils of the respective municipalities, liable under this Act, on or before the first day of August, for such sum or sums as said board may require for the maintenance, accommodation, and other necessary expenses of their high school, and as said council is required by this Act, to raise by local assessment for these purposes ;

Security from
treasurer.

7. To take such security from the treasurer of the board as they may deem expedient. 48 V. c. 50, s. 25 (1-7).

Expulsion of
pupils.

8. To expel, on the report of the head master, any pupil whose conduct may be deemed injurious to the welfare of the school ; and to expel any pupil whose parents or guardians neglect or refuse to pay the tuition fees of such pupil after reasonable notice. 48 V. c. 50, s. 25 (8) ; 50 V. c. 40, s. 3.

To appoint
and remove
masters,
assistants,

9. To remove, if they see fit, and in case of vacancies, appoint a legally qualified master and assistants in the high school, and to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties ;

10. To appoint such other officers and servants in the high school as they may judge expedient, and fix their remuneration ;

officers and servants.

11. To see that the high school is conducted according to the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations prescribed by the Education Department ; that the pupils of the high school are supplied with proper text-books ; and that public half-yearly examinations of the pupils are held, and due notice given of them ;

Conduct of School.

Text-books.

Examinations

12. To prepare and transmit, before the fifteenth day of January, to the Minister of Education, an annual report, certified by the head master and trustees in accordance with a form provided by the Education Department for that purpose. 48 V. c. 50, s. 25 (9-12).

To make an annual report to Minister.

Property vested in Trustees.

26. All property heretofore given or acquired in any municipality, and vested in any person or persons, or corporation, for high school purposes, or which may hereafter be so given or acquired, shall vest absolutely in the corporation of high school trustees having the care of the same, subject to such trusts as may be declared in the deed or instrument under which such property is held. 48 V. c. 50, s. 26.

High School property vested in Trustees.

27. In case any lands in Ontario have been, or after the passing of this Act are surrendered, granted, devised, or otherwise conveyed to the Crown, or to the trustees of any high school or to any trustees, in trust for the purposes of, or as a site for, any such high school or for any other educational institution established in any county or place therein for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof generally, and in case such lands are found not to afford the most advantageous site for such school or institution, or there being no school or institution bearing the precise designation mentioned in the deed of surrender, grant, devise, or other conveyance, or in case it may be for the benefit of such school or institution that such lands should be disposed of, and others acquired in their stead, for the same purpose, or the proceeds of the sale applied thereto, then such lands may be surrendered and conveyed as hereinafter provided. 48 V. c. 50, s. 27.

Provision if lands granted for a school site are not suitable.

28. The trustees in whom any lands mentioned in the next preceding section are vested in trust as aforesaid, may (with the consent of the municipal council, expressed at a legal meeting and certified under the hand of the head and corporate seal of the municipality in which such school or institution has been or is to be established) surrender and convey such lands to the Crown unconditionally, and such conveyance shall vest the lands absolutely in the Crown, without formal acceptance by the Crown, the Lieutenant-Governor, or any other officer or person for the Crown. 48 V. c. 50, s. 28.

Such lands may be surrendered to the Crown.

Such lands to be sold for the benefit of school, etc.

29. Any lands surrendered, granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to the Crown for any such purpose as aforesaid, may be sold by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of other lands to be vested in the Crown for the purpose of the same school or institution, or in the case of there being no school bearing the precise designation intended as aforesaid by the person who granted or devised the lands to the trustees, from or through whom the lands so sold came to the Crown, then for the purposes of the high school or other public educational institution established for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality generally, which in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council comes nearest in its purposes and designs to that intended by such persons as aforesaid. 48 V. c. 50, s. 29.

Lands purchased vested in Board.

Investment of surplus and proceeds.

30.—(1) If the proceeds are applied to the purchase of lands for high school purposes, the title to such lands may be vested in the board of trustees for any high school, by their corporate name; and if there is any surplus of the proceeds after such purchase, or if it is found that no lands are required as a site for, or for other purposes of, such school or institution, then the surplus or proceeds (as the case may be) may be invested or applied for the purposes of such school or institution, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems most for the advantage thereof.

Purchasers not to see to trusts.

(2) No purchaser of land from the Crown under this Act shall be in any way bound to see to the application of the purchase money. 48 V. c. 50, s. 30.

Private rights protected.

31. Nothing in this Act shall impair the rights of any person in or upon any lands, in so far as such rights would have existed and could be exercised without this Act. 48 V. c. 50, s. 31.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS.

Grants in towns, incorporated villages and townships.

32. In the case of every high school in a town not withdrawn from the county, or in an incorporated village, or in a township, an amount equal to the amount paid by the Government shall be paid by the municipal council of the county in which such high school is situated, upon the application of the high school board; and such other sums as may be required for the maintenance and accommodation of the said high school, to the amount at least of the grant received from the legislative appropriation, shall be raised by the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated, upon the application of the high school board. 48 V. c. 50, s. 32.

Grant where several municipalities formed into one High School District.

33.—(1) In the case where two or more municipalities or portions thereof within the county have heretofore been formed into and continue to constitute one high school district, or in cases where two or more such minor municipalities or portions

thereof within the same county hereafter agree to form and constitute themselves into a high school district, then such sums as may be required for the maintenance and accommodation of the said high school (to the amount at least of the grant from the legislative appropriation), shall be provided by the municipalities of such high school district upon the application of the high school board, and such sums shall be raised in the manner provided in this Act, and any by-law of the council of a minor municipality for uniting any portion of it to another municipality within the same county for high school purposes, shall be deemed the agreement of such portion, and shall be passed by such council if petitioned for by two-thirds in number of all the tax payers of such portion.

(2) Any such by-law of the council of a minor municipality for dissolving such union of the whole, or a portion thereof with the whole or a portion of another municipality, and duly passed in manner and on petition as aforesaid, shall have the effect of dissolving such union, without the concurrence or any other act on the part of such other municipality or portion thereof, but such by-law shall not come into operation until the first day of January next following the lapse of six months from the passing thereof by the said council, but such dissolution shall not relieve such minor municipality or part thereof from any rates imposed by the board of high school trustees for the issue of debentures or any other debts incurred before the date of such dissolution. 48 V. c. 50, s. 33; 50 V. c. 40, s. 4.

34. In the case of cities and towns separated from the county for municipal purposes it shall be the duty of the municipal council to provide such sums as may be required for the maintenance and accommodation of the high school, upon the application of the high school board, subject to the provisions of this Act. 48 V. c. 50, s. 34.

Council to provide sums required for maintenance.

35.—(1) In any case where a high school board may require the municipal council to raise or borrow a sum of money for the purchase of a school site, or the erection or purchase of any school-house or addition thereto, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, such municipal council may refuse to raise or borrow any such sum when it is so resolved by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting of the council, for considering any by-law in that behalf.

Council may refuse to raise money for purchase of school site, etc.

(2) When the municipal council, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to raise or borrow the sum proposed, then such question shall be submitted by the municipal council, if requested by the high school board, to the vote of the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of the electors aforesaid being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such council to raise or borrow such sum.

School Board may require question to be submitted to electors.

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

Debentures.

(3) Any debenture for any loan of money for school purposes may be for such term of years, not exceeding twenty, as the municipal council may think fit, and the municipal council may also in its discretion make the principal of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided by section 347 of *The Municipal Act*. 48 V. c. 50, s. 35.

Rev. Stat. c. 184, s. 342.

Rev. Stat. c. 184.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to mean that the municipal council may not if deemed expedient, without submitting the same to a vote of the ratepayers of such municipality, as required by *The Municipal Act*, for the creating of debts, pass a by-law for the purpose of raising or borrowing money, on the requisition of the high school board, for any of the purposes named in this section. 50 V. c. 40, s. 5.

36. The Council of every municipality, may pass by-laws for the following purposes :

Aiding High Schools.

1. For making provision by assessment in addition to that required to be made by this Act, for procuring sites for high schools, for renting, building, repairing, furnishing, and keeping in order high school houses and their appendages, grounds and enclosures ;

Lands for High Schools

2. For obtaining within the county, or in any city or town separated from the county, as the wants of the people may require, the real property requisite for erecting high school houses thereon, and for other high school purposes, and for preserving, improving, and repairing such high school houses, and for disposing of such property when no longer required ;

Additional provision.

3 For making provision (additional to that required to be made by this Act) in aid of such high schools, as may be deemed expedient by the council ;

Expenses of pupils competing for scholarships, etc.

4. For making a permanent provision for defraying the expenses of the attendance at the University of Toronto, and at the Upper Canada College, of such of the pupils of the high schools or of the county as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such high schools possess competent attainments for competing for any scholarship, exhibition or other similar prize, offered by such University or College ;

Attendance at High School.

5. For making similar provision for the attendance at any high school, or for like purposes, of pupils of the public schools of the municipality ;

Endowing fellowships, etc.

6. For endowing such fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions, and other similar prizes in the University of Toronto and in the Upper Canada College, for competition among the pupils of the high schools of the county, as the council deems expedient for the encouragement of learning among the youth thereof. 48 V. c. 50, s. 36 ; 50 V. c. 40, s. 6.

37.—(1) All moneys raised in any municipality or high school district, by local assessment, subscription, fees or otherwise, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid over to the high school treasurer in such municipality or district on or before the fourteenth day of December in every year.

Moneys to be paid to treasurer, on or before fourteenth December.

(2) The treasurer of every high school board shall give security to the board appointing him for the due and faithful performance of his duties, and shall submit his accounts to the municipal auditors, whose duty it shall be to audit them in the same manner as the municipal treasurer's accounts are audited. 48 V. c. 50, s. 37.

Security by Treasurer and audit of his accounts.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

38. There shall be a uniform entrance examination for the admission of pupils to the high schools, at such times and places, on such subjects, and according to such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Department of Education. 48 V. c. 50, s. 38.

Examinations to be uniform.

39. The board of examiners for the admission of pupils to each high school shall consist of the public school inspector for the county, city, town, or district in which the high school is situated, the head master of the high school, and the chairmen of the high, public, and separate school boards, respectively. 48 V. c. 50, s. 39.

Board of Examiners.

40. The remuneration of the examiners shall be not less than \$4 per day for presiding at such examination and for reading and valuing examination papers, but it shall be lawful for the county council, or in case of cities or towns separated from the county, for the board of trustees, or board of education, in lieu of such per diem allowance to pay said board of examiners a sum equal to seventy-five cents for every pupil presenting himself for examination, such sum to be divided among such members of the board of examiners as may be engaged in presiding and in reading and valuing examination papers in such proportions as the board may by resolution from time to time determine. 48 V. c. 50, s. 40.

Remuneration of examiners.

41. Any pupil passing the required examination may be admitted to a high school provisionally, but it shall be competent for the Minister of Education, on the report of the central committee, to confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or to require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any of the prescribed subjects of examination. 48 V. c. 50, s. 41.

Admission of pupils provisionally.

42. In cities and towns separated from the county the expenses of the examination shall be borne in equal proportions by the public and high school boards, after deducting any fees

Expenses of examination how defrayed.

authorized by the Department of Education; and in all other cases the expenses shall be borne by the county council, after deducting fees as aforesaid. 48 V. c. 50, s. 42.

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS.

Admission of pupils from county.

43.—(1) Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties, shall have the right to attend any of the high schools in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the high school is situated.

Exception.

(2) This section shall not apply to high schools in cities and towns separated from the county for municipal purposes, unless the county council provides the required equivalent to the legislative grant. 48 V. c. 50, s. 43.

HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS.

Head Masters to be University graduates.

44. No person shall be qualified to be appointed head master of a high school unless he is a graduate in Arts of some University within the British Dominions, and furnishes satisfactory evidence to the Education Department of his knowledge of the science and art of teaching, and of the management and discipline of schools; but any person legally qualified and employed as head master in any high school before the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, shall be deemed qualified notwithstanding this section. 48 V. c. 50, s. 44.

Settlement of disputes.

45. All matters of difference between trustees, masters and assistants of high schools in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be brought and decided in the Division Court, by the Judge of the County Court, in each county: provided always, that the decision of any County Judge in such cases may be appealed from, as provided for in *The Public Schools Act*. 48 V. c. 50, s. 45.

Rev. Stat. c. 225.

Division Court judgment may be enforced.

46. In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of the preceding section, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recovered in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. 48 V. c. 50, s. 46.

Teacher entitled to salary during holidays and vacations.

47.—(1) Every master or assistant of a high school shall be entitled to be paid his salary for the authorized holidays occurring during the period of his engagement with the trustees, and in case his engagement extends three months

or over he shall then be paid in the proportion which the number of days during which he has taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year.

(2) In case of sickness, certified by a medical man, he shall be entitled to his salary during such sickness for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; which period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. 48 V. c. 50, s. 47.

Case of sickness.
Four weeks allowed.

48. Every master and assistant of a high school shall, in the organization, discipline, management and classification of the pupils be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department. 48 V. c. 50, s. 48.

Teachers subject to regulations of Education Department.

49. The provisions of *The Public Schools Act*, respecting superannuation shall apply to masters and assistants of high schools. 48 V. c. 50, s. 49.

Superannuation.
Rev. Stat. c. 225.

TERMS.

50. The high schools shall open on the seventh day of January, and close on the Thursday before Easter; they shall re-open on the first Tuesday after Easter, and close on the first Friday of July; they shall re-open on the last Monday of August, and close on the twenty-second day of December. 48 V. c. 50, s. 50.

Terms.

PREPARATORY CLASSES OR SCHOOLS.

51.—(1) It shall be competent for the board of trustees of any high school to establish a preparatory school, class, or classes, for the preparation of pupils for admission to such high school.

Preparatory class.

(2) No master or assistant employed in the high school shall teach in such preparatory school, class, or classes.

Proviso as to teaching.

(3) No part of the legislative grant or of the county assessment for high school purposes shall be applied towards the expenses of the establishment, teaching or maintenance of such preparatory school, class, or classes.

As to legislative grant.

(4) No additional local assessment for high school purposes shall be applied towards such expenses without the consent of the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated. 48 V. c. 50, s. 51.

As to assessment.

LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

52. Any sum of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for high school purposes shall be apportioned by the Minister of Education on the basis of salaries paid to masters and assistants, the character and equipment of school buildings and appendages, and the average attendance of pupils, according to such regulations as may be passed from

High School apportionment payable half-yearly.

time to time by the Education Department, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and all moneys so apportioned shall be payable half-yearly to the treasurer of the high school board entitled to receive it, in such manner as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor, and notice of such apportionment shall be sent to each county clerk. 48 V. c. 50, s. 52.

Condition of
sharing in
High School
Fund.

53. No high school which is not conducted according to this Act, and to the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, shall be entitled to receive any part of the high school fund; nor unless a sum is provided from local sources, exclusive of fees, at least equal to the *minimum* sum apportioned to such high school, from the high school fund, and expended for high school purposes. 48 V. c. 50, s. 53.

Allowance for
elementary
military
instruction.

54.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prescribe a course of elementary military instruction for high school pupils, and to appropriate out of any money granted for the purpose a sum not exceeding \$50 per annum to any school employing a competent drill instructor, and in which school a class of not less than twenty-five pupils has been taught for a period of at least six months. 48 V. c. 50, s. 54 (1); 50 V. c. 40, s. 7.

Inspection.

(2) Such classes and instruction shall be subject to such inspection and oversight as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. 48 V. c. 50, s. 54 (2).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Masters of
certain High
Schools shall
make and
transmit meteorological
observations.

55. The master of every high school at which a meteorological station is or may be authorized by the Education Department shall make the requisite observations for keeping, and shall keep, a meteorological journal embracing such observations, and kept according to such form as may from time to time be directed by the Education Department, and all such journals or abstracts of them shall be sent monthly by such master to the Minister of Education. 48 V. c. 50, s. 55.

Allowance for
making meteorological
report.

56. Every high school meteorological station at which the daily observations are made, as required by law, may be paid an apportionment, additional to that made to the High School out of the high school fund, at a rate not exceeding \$15 per month for each consecutive month during which such duty is performed, and satisfactory journals or monthly abstracts thereof are furnished to the Minister of Education (according to the form and regulations provided by the Education Department), by the head master observer, who shall certify that the observations required have been made with due care and regularity. 48 V. c. 50, s. 56; 50 V. c. 40, s. 8.

57. No high school trustee shall enter into any contract, agreement, engagement or promise of any kind, either in his own name, or in the name of another, and either alone or jointly with another, or in which he has any pecuniary interest, profit, or promised or expected benefit, with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim upon or receive compensation from such corporation for any work, engagement, employment, or duty on behalf of such corporation, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and such trustee shall also *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and a majority of the other trustees shall declare the same vacant, and notify the clerk of the municipality. 48 V. c. 50, s. 57.

High School Trustees not to contract with Board.

58. If a trustee of any high school is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the school municipality for which he is a trustee, such trustee shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant, and notify the clerk of the municipality accordingly. 48 V. c. 50, s. 58.

Vacancy in office of trustee, when caused.

59. Any person who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any high school established and conducted under the authority of this Act, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the high school shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, on the affidavit of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for public school purposes to the school section, city, town or village within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding \$20 together with the costs of conviction, as the said Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. 48 V. c. 50, s. 59.

Penalty for disturbing High Schools.

AUTHORIZED BOOKS.

60. No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books any books in a high school, except such as are authorized by the Education Department, and no portion of the legislative or municipal grant shall be paid to any school in which unauthorized books are used. 50 V. c. 40, s. 9.

Only authorized text-books to be used.

61. Any authorized text book in actual use in any high school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. 50 V. c. 40, s. 9.

Change of text-book.

Substitution
of unauthor-
ized text-
books.

62. In case any teacher or other person shall negligently or wilfully substitute any unauthorized text book in place of any authorized text book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10, payable to the municipality for high school purposes, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. 50 V. c. 40, s. 9.

CHAPTER 228.

An Act respecting Conveyances to Trustees for School Purposes.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Conveyance
of property
for school sites
to trustees.

1. In case any persons, residing in Ontario, interested in any school established in any city, town, village or township therein, whether as parents of children frequenting such schools, or as contributors to the same, or both, have occasion, or are desirous to take a conveyance of real property for the use of such schools, such persons may elect from among themselves, and appoint any number of trustees, not exceeding seven nor less than five, to whom and to whose successors, to be appointed in the manner specified in the deed of conveyance, the real property requisite for such school may be conveyed. R. S. O. 1877, c. 207, s. 1.

Powers of
trustees to
hold.

2.—(1) Such trustees and their successors in perpetual succession, by the name expressed in such deed, may take, hold and possess such real property, and commence and maintain any action for the protection thereof, and of their right thereto; but there shall not be held in trust as aforesaid, more than ten acres of land at any time, for any one school.

(2) This section shall not extend to public schools. R. S. O. 1877, c. 207, s. 2.

Registration
of deed.

3. The trustees shall, within twelve months after the execution of any such deed, cause the same to be registered in the registry office of the registry division in which the land lies. R. S. O. 1877, c. 207, s. 3. See Cap. 226, ss. 27-31.

CHAPTER 184.

The Municipal Act.

(In part.)

342.—(1) In any case of passing a by-law for contracting a debt, by borrowing money for any purpose, the municipal council may, in its discretion, make the principal of the debt repayable by annual instalments, during the currency of the period (not exceeding thirty years, if the debt is for gas or water works, and not exceeding twenty years if the debt is for any other purpose), within which the debt is to be discharged; such instalments to be of such amounts that the aggregate amount payable for principal and interest in any year shall be equal, as nearly as may be, to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of such period; and may issue the debentures of the municipal corporation for the amounts, and payable at the times, corresponding with such instalments, together with interest, annually or semi-annually, as may be set forth and provided in the by-law.

Municipal council may make principal repayable by equal annual instalments.

(2) The by-law shall set forth a certain specific sum, to be raised in each year during the currency of the debt, which annual sum shall be sufficient to discharge the several instalments of principal and interest accruing due on such debt, as the said instalments and interest become, respectively, payable according to the terms of the by-law; and in cases within this section it shall not be necessary that any provision be made for a sinking fund. 46 V. c. 18, s. 344.

What by-law shall set out.

378.—(1) A municipal corporation having surplus moneys derived from "The Ontario Municipalities Fund," or from any other source, may, by by-law, set such surplus apart for educational purposes, and invest the same, as well as any other moneys held by such municipal corporation for, or by it lawfully appropriated to, educational purposes, in public securities of the Dominion, municipal debentures, or in first mortgages on real estate held and used for farming purposes, and being the first lien on such real estate, and from time to time, as such securities mature, may invest in other like securities, or in the securities already authorized by law, as may be directed by such by-law, or by other by-laws passed for that purpose.

Certain moneys may be set apart for educational purposes.

Investment of same.

(2) No sum so invested shall exceed two-thirds of the value of the real estate on which it is secured, according to the last revised and corrected assessment roll, at the time it is so invested. 46 V. c. 18, s. 380.

Proviso as to investment.

Loans to
schooltrustees.

379. Any municipal corporation having surplus moneys set apart for educational purposes, may, by by-law, invest the same in a loan or loans, to any board of school trustees within the limits of the municipality, for such term or terms, and at such rate or rates of interest as may be agreed upon by and between the parties to such loan or loans respectively, and may be set forth in such by-law; or may by by-law grant any portion of such moneys, or other general funds, by way of gift to aid poor school sections within the municipality. 46 V. c. 18, s. 381.

Aid to poor
schoolsections.

By-laws may
be made for—

489. The council of every township, city, town or incorporated village may pass by-laws—

Schools.

Acquiring
land for pub-
lic schools,
etc.

10. For obtaining such real property as may be required for the erection of public school houses thereon, and for other public school purposes, and for the disposal thereof when no longer required; and for providing for the establishment and support of public schools according to law;

By-laws may
be made for—

495. The council of any county, city and town separated from the county for municipal purposes, may pass by-laws for the following purposes:

Lands for High Schools.

Acquiring
lands for
High Schools,
etc.

5. For obtaining in such part of the county, or of any city or town separated within the county, as the wants of the people may most require, the real property requisite for erecting high school houses thereon, and for other high school purposes, and for preserving, improving and repairing such school houses, and for disposing of such property when no longer required;

Aiding High Schools.

Aiding High
Schools

6. For making provisions in aid of such high schools as may be deemed expedient;

Supporting Pupils at High Schools, Toronto University and Upper Canada College.

Supporting
certain High
School pupils
at University
of Toronto
and U. C. Col-
lege, etc.

7. For making a permanent provision for defraying the expenses of the attendance at the University of Toronto, and at the Upper Canada College in Toronto, of such of the pupils of the public high schools of the county as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such high schools, possess competent attainments for competing for any scholarship, exhibition or other similar prize offered by such University or College; See Cap. 226, s. 36 (4).

8. For making similar provision for the attendance at any high school, for like purposes, of pupils of public schools of the municipality; *See* Cap. 226, s. 36 (5). Similar provision for attendance at High Schools.

Endowing Fellowships.

9. For endowing such fellowships, scholarships or exhibitions, and other similar prizes, in the University of Toronto, and in the Upper Canada College at Toronto, for competition among the pupils of the public high schools in the county, as the council deem expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth thereof; *See* Cap. 226, s. 36 (6). Endowing fellowships, etc., in University of Toronto and U. C. College.

CHAPTER 30.

An Act respecting the Clergy Reserves.

(In part.)

3. The amount of the Municipalities Fund remaining unexpended and unappropriated under the foregoing provisions, on the thirty-first day of December in each year, shall be added to the amount voted by the Legislature for the support of Public and Separate schools for the succeeding year, and shall by the Minister of Education be included in the distribution of the Legislative grant to the several municipalities as provided by *The Public Schools Act*. 50 V. c. 5, s. 2. Appropriation of unappropriated balance.

CHAPTER 23.

An Act respecting the Taxation of Patented Lands in Algoma and Thunder Bay.

(In part.)

1.—(1) Except as in this section provided, an annual tax of one cent per acre to and for the public uses of this Province is hereby imposed on all lands granted or hereafter to be granted by the Crown, situate in the Provisional Judicial Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay. R. S. O. 1877, c. 22, s. 1; 49 V. c. 5, s. 1. An annual tax of one cent per acre imposed upon all lands granted.

(2) The lands embraced in the Municipality of Shuniah or in any other Municipality now existing in either of the said Districts, shall not be liable to the said tax. R. S. O. 1877, c. 22, s. 2. Exemption from tax in existing municipalities.

(3) No lands embraced in any Municipality which may hereafter be formed within the said Districts shall, after notice of the formation of the Municipality has been given to the Treasurer of the Province, be liable to the said tax, but Exemption from tax in future municipalities.

Arrears. the lands shall remain subject to all arrears then owing on account thereof; and the arrears when collected shall be the property of the Province. R. S. O. 1877, c. 22, s. 3.

Exemptions of farming lands. (4) All lands within the said Districts, which are occupied as farming lands and *bona fide* used for farm purposes, shall be exempt from the said tax.

Proof on claim of exemption. (5) No lands shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this section, until the owner or other person claiming exemption, shall have furnished to the treasurer proof by affidavit or otherwise, that the lands in respect of which the exemption is claimed, were occupied for farming purposes as aforesaid, and shall have obtained the decision in writing of the Provincial Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer to the effect, that such lands are entitled to exemption under the preceding sub-section.

Proof to be filed. (6) The proof so furnished, shall be filed by the Treasurer in his office with a memorandum of his decision.

Limit of exemption. (7) No greater quantity of land than three hundred and twenty acres in the occupation of any one resident, shall be exempt, unless a larger quantity is in actual cultivation, in which case so much as is in actual cultivation shall be exempt. 49 V. c. 5, s. 3.

Appropriation of tax for school purposes. (8) In the case of patented lands in school sections formed under *The Public Schools Act*, the said tax shall, when collected, be paid over by the Provincial Treasurer yearly to the trustees of the respective school sections entitled thereto. 49 V. c. 5, s. 7. Rev. Stat. c. 225.

School tax on unoccupied lands. 2.—(1) In addition to the tax provided by section 1 of this Act, a further tax of one cent an acre shall be imposed upon all unoccupied lands embraced in any school section formed under the authority of section 41 of *The Public Schools Act*, and for the information of the Treasurer in charging such tax upon the lands liable therefor, the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the school board shall, on the formation of a school section in any unorganized township, give written notice thereof to the Provincial Treasurer, and shall yearly, on or before the first day of August, furnish him with a list of all the lands embraced in the said school section, distinguishing such as are occupied from those that are unoccupied, and the said additional tax shall when collected be paid over annually to the trustees of the respective school sections in which such land is situate. No land so returned as unoccupied by the secretary-treasurer of the school board shall be subject to any school rates imposed by the trustees in the year in which they are so returned. 50 V. c. 4, s. 2. Rev. Stat. c. 225.

Collection of additional tax. (2) The said additional tax hereby imposed shall be subject to all the conditions as to penalty for default and provisions for collection as the tax imposed by section 1 of this Act. 50 V. c. 4, s. 2.

CHAPTER 205.

The Public Health Act.

(In part.)

94. Whenever a case of smallpox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders, or other contagious disease, exists in any house or household belonging to which are persons attending school, the householder shall, within eighteen hours of the time such disease is known to exist, notify the head teacher of such school or schools, and also the secretary of the local board of health, of the existence of such disease; and no member of such household shall attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the medical health officer, or legally qualified medical practitioner, that infection no longer exists in the house, and that the sick person, house, clothing and other effects have been disinfected to his satisfaction; and until such certificate shall have been obtained, it shall be the duty of every member of the household, and of the teacher, to use all reasonable efforts to prevent the association of members of the said household with other children.

Notice of existence of infectious diseases to be given where persons are attending school.

(2) Whenever the local board of health, or any of its officers or members know of the existence in any house of smallpox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders, or other contagious disease, they shall at once notify the head or other master of the school or schools at which any member of the household is in attendance; and should it not be evident that said member has not been exposed to said diseases, or any of them, the teacher must forthwith prevent such further attendance until the several members present a certificate stating that infection no longer exists, as provided in the preceding sub-section.

(3) Whenever a teacher in any school has reason to suspect that any pupil has, or that there exists in the home of any pupil any of the above mentioned diseases, he shall be required to notify the medical health officer or, where none such exists, the local board of health on forms supplied by the school authorities, in order that evidence may be had of the truthfulness of the report; and he shall further be required to prevent the attendance of said pupil or pupils until medical evidence of the falsity of the report has been obtained. 50 V. c. 34, s. 1.

CHAPTER 206.

An Act respecting Vaccination and Inoculation.

(In part.)

School trustees may require certificates of vaccination.

16. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any public, separate or high school, to provide that no children shall be permitted to attend any school without producing a certificate of successful vaccination when demanded of him or her by the teacher. 49 V. c. 43, s. 2.

Students of High Schools, etc., may be required to produce certificates of vaccination.

17. In all cases when it is deemed necessary by the medical health officer of any municipality, owing to the presence, or threatened presence of smallpox, he may, with the approval of the local board of health, require certificates of successful vaccination, or of insusceptibility on re-vaccination within seven years, of all students of high schools, collegiate institutes, colleges and universities, within the municipality to be presented to the proper authorities of the said institutions, and no student refusing to present such certificate on demand, shall be admitted to further attendance on classes in said institution until such certificate is furnished. 49 V. c. 43, s. 3.

REGULATIONS
OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

APPROVED, 13TH DECEMBER, 1887.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL SITE AND OUTSIDE PREMISES.

1. The following are the requisites of the site and outside premises of a Public School:

(1) Every school site should be on a well travelled road, as far removed as possible from a swamp or marsh, and so elevated as to admit of easy drainage.

(2) The school grounds should be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed by a substantial fence. Every rural school should be provided with a woodshed.

(3) There should be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be perfectly secure against pollution from surface drainage or filth of any kind.

(4) The area of the school site should be not less than half an acre in extent, and if the school population of the section exceeds seventy-five the area should be one acre.

(5) The water-closets for the sexes should be several feet apart, and under different roofs. Their entrances should be screened from observation.

(6) Proper care should be taken to secure cleanliness and to prevent unpleasant and unhealthy odors.

(7) Suitable walks should be made from the school-house to the water-closets, so that the closets may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

2. The following are the requisites of the school-house of a Public School:

(1) The school-house should be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

(2) Where the school population of the section exceeds one hundred and twenty, the school-house should contain two rooms; where it exceeds one hundred and eighty, it should contain three rooms—an additional room being required for each additional sixty pupils.

(3) In each room the area should be at least twelve square feet on the floor, and there should be at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil.

(4) There should be separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak-rooms for boys and girls.

(5) The heating apparatus should be so placed as to keep a uniform temperature throughout the room, of at least sixty-seven degrees during the whole school day.

(6) The windows (both sashes) should be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with blinds.

(7) Care should be taken to arrange for such ventilation as will secure a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.

3. The following are the requisites of the school furniture of a Public School:

(1) The seats and desks should be so arranged that the pupils may sit facing the teacher. Not more than two pupils should be allowed to sit at one desk; but single-seated desks are preferable.

(2) The height of the seats should be so graduated that pupils of different sizes may be seated with their feet resting firmly on the floor. The backs should slope backwards two or three inches from the perpendicular.

(3) The seats and desks should be fastened to the floor in rows, with aisles of suitable width between the rows; passages, at least three feet wide, should be left between the outside rows and the side and the rear walls of the room, and a space, at least five feet wide, between the teacher's platform and the front desks.

(4) Each desk should be so placed that its front edge may project slightly over the edge of the seat behind it. The desk should be provided with a shelf for pupils' books, and the seat should slope a little towards the back.

(5) A sufficient number of seats and desks should be provided for the accommodation of all the pupils ordinarily in attendance at the school. There should be at least two chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

(6) The desks should be of three different sizes. The following dimensions are recommended :—

AGE OF PUPILS.	CHAIRS OR SEATS.			DESKS.			
	Height.		Slope of Back.	Length.		Width.	Height next Pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.		
Five to Eight years	12 in.	11½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to Ten years.....	13 “	12½ “	2 “	36 “	18 “	12 “	23 “
Ten to Thirteen years.....	14 “	13½ “	2½ “	36 “	20 “	13 “	24 “
Thirteen to Sixteen years	16 “	15½ “	3 “	40 “	22 “	13 “	26 “

(7) There should be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform ; and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a shelf or trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes.

The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful :—

(a) If the walls are brick the plaster should be laid upon the brick and not upon the laths as elsewhere ; if frame, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(b) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(c) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(d) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(e) The liquid coloring should be made as follows :—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart ; the alcohol should be 95 per cent. strong ; the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied, in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

(8) Every school should have at least one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted ; a map of Canada ; a map of Ontario ; maps of the World and of the different Continents ; one or more sets of Tablet lessons of Part I. of the First Reader ; a standard Dictionary and Gazetteer ; a numeral frame ; a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes ; and an eight-day clock.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

5. The programme of studies prescribed in Reg. 6 shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary should be made only with the concurrence of

the Inspector and the trustees. In French and German Schools the authorized Readers shall be used in addition to any text books in either of the languages aforesaid.

6.—(1) PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR FORMS I. TO IV., PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUBJECT.	1ST FORM.	2ND FORM.	3RD FORM.	4TH FORM.
READING—	Tablet lessons and First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.	Fourth Reader.
SPELLING—	Spelling from reading lessons on slates and orally.	Spelling from reading lessons on slates and orally.	Spelling with verbal distinctions, on copies, and orally.	Systematic orthography and orthoëpy.
GEOGRAPHY—	Conversations concerning the earth.	Local geography and elementary definitions. Map of the world.	Definitions. Simple map geography. North America and Ontario. Map drawing.	Geography of the Continents, Canada and Ontario. Map drawing.
GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—	Oral exercises in language.	Oral and written exercises in language.	Classes of words and their inflections. Simple descriptive writing.	Elements of formal Grammar and Composition.
HISTORY—			Conversations on English and Canadian History.	Leading features of English and Canadian History.
ARITHMETIC .	Numeration and notation to 1,000; addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.	Numeration and notation to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.	Bills and accounts. Measurements. Elementary reduction. Compound rules. Mental arithmetic.	Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Fractions. Percentage and interest. Mental arithmetic.
WRITING—	Writing on slates and paper.	Writing on slates and paper.	Copy writing. Business forms.	Business forms and single entry, without a text book.
DRAWING—	The drawing exercises in parts I. and II. First Reader, or the Kindergarten series.	Drawing-book No. 1, authorized series.	Drawing-books Nos. 2 and 3.	Drawing-books Nos. 4 and 5.

For Music, Agriculture, Drill and Calisthenics, Temperance and Hygiene, Moral and Religious Instruction, and Fifth Form work, see pp. 99 and 100.

(2) GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

First Three Forms.

(a) *Reading and Literature.*—The First Part of the First Reader should be taught from the Blackboard and the Tablet Lessons. The pupil should practise reading by phrases with the first lesson, and such explanations should be given as would enable him to read intelligently, and in the easy natural manner which characterizes good ordinary conversation. Clearness, fluency, force, and naturalness are essential to good reading. As pupils learn to read principally by imitation, the teacher's voice should direct in the matter of accent, inflection, emphasis, and pronunciation. Pupils in every class should be required regularly to commit to memory selected passages in prose and verse, to give the meaning of what they read, and to make, from time to time, a summary of the reading lessons in their own language.

(b) *Geography.*—The School House and its surroundings, with which the pupils are familiar, should be taken as the first subjects of lessons to give correct ideas of boundary and direction. Map drawing should be practised from the beginning. Definitions in Physical Geography should be fully illustrated in all cases by blackboard drawings or otherwise. The teacher should teach this subject in the first and second classes by means of familiar talks about the natural phenomena of different countries, the peculiarities of different races, the birds and animals of different zones, etc.

(c) *Grammar and Composition.*—Grammar should be taught at first mainly as the basis of composition. The essential parts of the simple sentence, the functions and definitions of the parts of speech, and the rules for inflection, should be arrived at by induction. Pupils should be practised in sentence building, and the correction of common mistakes in English. Every school exercise, whether oral or written, should, as far as possible, be made an exercise in Composition. The teacher should use especial care in requiring good English from his pupils in all their answers in class or in conversation.

(d) *History.*—The principal events in Canadian history, with their bearing upon the progress of Canada, should be discussed. Care should be taken to explain thoroughly our Municipal and Federal forms of Government, and the principal events of English history, without unnecessary details or unimportant dates. A comprehension of leading facts and general principles is more valuable than the most accurate knowledge of details, if unaccompanied by ability to distinguish what is important from what is not. Throughout the course the teacher should bear in mind the interesting and valuable lessons that may be deduced from the lives of the men and women who have played a prominent part in history.

(e) *Arithmetic.*—Systematic training in mental Arithmetic should prevail in all the classes. Accuracy and expertness in performing elementary operations are of the first importance. Problems based on the elementary rules should be given from the commencement. Great stress should be laid on the solution of questions by the Analytic Method.

(f) *Writing*.—Neat and legible writing and the proper formation of the small and capital letters, should be aimed at.

(g) *Drawing*.—The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader, or the Kindergarten Drawing course, should be used for the First Class. In the Junior Second Form the pupils should be encouraged to expand these exercises into original designs. In the Senior Second and in the other Forms the authorized Drawing Course should be followed.

Fourth Form.

(a) *Reading*.—A general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, with special references to emphasis, inflection, and pause. The reading, with proper expression, of any selection in the Reader authorized for the Fourth Form. The pupil should be taught to read *intelligently*, as well as *intelligibly*.

(b) *Literature*.—The pupil should be taught to give for words or phrases, meanings which may be substituted therefor, without impairing the sense of the passage; to illustrate and show the appropriateness of important words or phrases; to distinguish between synonyms in common use; to paraphrase difficult passages so as to show the meaning clearly; to show the connections of the thoughts in any selected passage; to explain allusions; to write explanatory or descriptive notes on proper or other names; to show that he has studied the lessons thoughtfully, by being able to give an intelligent opinion on any subject treated of therein that comes within the range of his experience or comprehension; and especially to show that he has entered into the spirit of the passage, by being able to read it with proper expression. He should be required to memorize passages of special beauty from the selections prescribed, and to reproduce in his own words, the substance of any of these selections, or of any part thereof. He should also obtain some knowledge of the authors from whose works these selections have been made.

(c) *Orthography and Orthoëpy*.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of words in common use. The correction of words improperly spelt or pronounced. The distinction between words in common use in regard to spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.

(d) *Writing*.—Besides writing the regular copy-book exercises, the pupil should be taught letter writing, simple business forms, and how to keep simple accounts by single entry. No text book required.

(e) *Geography*.—The form and the motions of the earth. The chief definitions as contained in the authorized text book: divisions of the land and the water; circles on the globe; political divisions; natural phenomena. Maps of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario, including the railway systems. The products and the commercial relations of Canada.

(f) *Grammar*.—The sentence; its different forms. Words; their chief classes and inflections. Different grammatical values of the same word.

The meanings of the chief grammatical terms. The grammatical values of phrases and of clauses. The nature of the clauses in easy compound and complex sentences. The government, the agreement, and the arrangement of words. The correction, with reasons therefor, of wrong forms of words and of false syntax. The parsing of easy sentences. The analysis of simple sentences.

(g) *Composition*.—The nature and the construction of different kinds of sentences. The combination of separate statements into sentences. The nature and the construction of paragraphs. The combination of separate statements into paragraphs. Variety of expression, with the following classes of exercises :—Changing the voice of the verb ; expanding a word or a phrase into a clause ; contracting a clause into a word or a phrase ; changing from direct to indirect narration, or the converse ; transposition ; changing the form of a sentence ; expansion of given heads or hints into a composition ; the contraction of passages ; paraphrasing prose. The elements of punctuation. Short narratives or descriptions. Familiar letters.

(h) *History*.—Outlines of English history. The outlines of Canadian history generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario, and the Federal form of the Dominion Government.

(3) PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR FIFTH FORM—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The programme for the Fifth Form embraces the following subjects :—Reading and Orthoëpy, Orthography, English Grammar, Composition and Prose Literature, Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, a Commercial course, Drawing, Physics, Botany, Music, Temperance and Hygiene, Drill and Calisthenics. The course of study and the text books used under each head shall be the same as those prescribed for the First Form in High Schools. Trustees are recommended not to open a Fifth Form in the Public School in any City, Town, or incorporated Village, where a High School is situated.

(4) GENERAL DIRECTIONS—FORMS I.-V.

(a) *Agriculture*.—The authorized text book on this subject should be introduced into every rural school. Special attention should be given to such points as, how plants grow and what they feed upon, how farms are beautified and cultivated, the value of shade trees, what trees to plant and when to plant them, the relation of agriculture to other pursuits, the effect of climate on the habits of a people. Poetical selections on rural subjects, talks on natural history, should form part of the instruction of every Friday afternoon.

(b) *Temperance and Hygiene*.—These subjects should at first be taught by means of familiar lectures. The nature and effects of alcohol upon the system and the importance of temperance and a strict observance of the laws of health, as set forth in the authorized text book, should form part of the regular instruction of the school from the Second Form up-

wards, and should be taught, either by the use of text books or otherwise, as thoroughly as any other subject on the programme.

(c) *Drill and Calisthenics*.—The different extension movements prescribed in the authorized text-book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement.

(d) *Music*.—As in the authorized text book. In Forms I. and II., pupils should be practised in rote-singing, obtaining in the last part of the course the elements of musical notation. In the other Forms they should be practised in song-singing, sacred and secular, continuing also the course in musical notation.

(e) *Moral and Religious Instruction*.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, true manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, etc., can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum. Trustees and teachers will be guided as to the nature and extent of religious instruction by Regulation 8 and 200 to 206.

(f) *Reviews and Recitations*.—Every Friday forenoon should be devoted to a review of the week's work, and the afternoon to exercises tending to relieve the usual routine of the school-room, while promoting the mental and moral culture of the pupils. The teacher should encourage the pupils to prepare dialogues, readings, recitations, and songs for the Friday afternoon school-sessions. He should also choose some topic for a familiar lecture, or read some literary selections, making such comments as are likely to promote a love of reading, and quicken the interest of the scholars in the work of the school. The girls should receive suitable instructions in plain sewing.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

7. The following are the duties of pupils in Public Schools :

(1) Every pupil whose name is entered on the register of a Public School shall attend punctually and regularly every day in the school term in which his name is so entered ; he shall be neat and cleanly in his person and habits, and diligent, truthful, honest, kind, courteous, respectful, and obedient, and shall conform to all the rules of the school.

(2) Any pupil not present at the time prescribed for opening the school may be required to furnish forthwith a written excuse from his parent or guardian, or may be denied admittance to the school for the day or half-day, at the discretion of the Principal.

(3) Any pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, shall forfeit his standing in his class, or shall be liable to such other punishment as the teacher may lawfully inflict.

(4) No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the hour appointed for closing, except in case of sickness, or on the request, either oral or written, of the parent or guardian.

(5) Any pupil, once admitted to school and duly registered, shall attend at the commencement of each term and continue in attendance regularly until its close, or until he is withdrawn by notice to the teacher to that effect; and any pupil violating this rule shall not be entitled to continue in such school, or be admitted to any other, until such violation is certified by the parent or guardian to have been unavoidable.

(6) Any pupil guilty of any of the following offences, viz.:—(a) persistent truancy; (b) violent opposition to authority; (c) the repetition of any offence after being warned; (d) habitual and wilful neglect of duty; (e) the use of profane or improper language; (f) cutting, marring, destroying or defacing any part of the school property; (g) writing any obscene words on the fences, water-closets, or any part of the school premises; (h) general bad conduct, injurious to the moral tone of the school; may be suspended by the teacher for one month, or until such suspension is removed on assurance of better conduct, or by order of the Board of Trustees.

(7) Whenever a teacher suspends a pupil for any of the causes herein named, he shall at once notify his parents or guardians and the Board of Trustees, stating the reasons for such suspension.

(8) The parent or guardian of any pupil suspended may appeal to the Board of Trustees against the action of the teacher, and the decision of the Trustees shall be final.

(9) Any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the Board of Trustees and by the teacher, that his presence in the school is injurious to the other pupils, may be expelled; and no such pupil shall be re-admitted to any school without the written consent of the Public School Inspector.

(10) Pupils in cities, towns, and villages shall attend such school or department as may be designated by the Trustees, and no transfer from one school or department to another shall be allowed without the consent of the Board of Trustees and the Inspector.

(11) No pupil who is affected with or exposed to any contagious disease, shall be permitted to attend school until he produces the certificate of a medical man that there are no sanitary objections to his re-admission.

(12) Any pupil absenting himself from an examination, or from any portion thereof, without permission of the teacher, shall not be admitted to any public school, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing; and the names of all such pupils shall be immediately reported by the teacher to their parents and the Board of Trustees.

(13) Pupils shall be responsible to the teacher for their conduct on the school premises, or in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or by some person appointed by them, or on their behalf.

(14) No pupil shall be allowed to remain in school unless he is furnished with the books and other requisites to be used by him in school, but it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to supply him with such books and other requisites.

(15) No pupil shall have the right to attend school unless, and until, he has paid all the fees imposed by the Board of Trustees for the current month or quarter, as the case may be, for such books, stationery and other supplies as are authorized under the Public Schools Act.

(16) Any school property or furniture injured or destroyed by a pupil, shall be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under penalty of the suspension of the delinquent.

(17) Every pupil entitled thereto shall, on application, when he leaves or removes from a school, receive a certificate of good conduct and standing.

SCHOOL HOURS.

8. The school hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, but the trustees by resolution may, for the purpose of affording facilities for religious instruction or for any other proper purpose, prescribe a shorter period. In Kindergarten Schools, the hours of study should not exceed three per day.

9. There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and at least one hour shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

10. In every Public School in which more teachers than one are employed the head teacher shall be called the Principal and the other teachers Assistants.

11. The Principal shall prescribe (with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees) the duties of the assistants, and shall be responsible for the organization and discipline of the whole school.

12. In addition to the duties prescribed by the School Act, it shall be the duty of every teacher in a Public School—

(1) To see that the school-house is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school in the morning, and five minutes before the time for opening in the afternoon.

(2) To classify his pupils strictly according to the programme of studies prescribed by the Education Department, and to make no departure from such classification without the consent of the Board of Trustees and the Inspector.

(3) To prepare a time-table to be posted in some conspicuous part of the room for the guidance of himself and his pupils.

(4) To prevent the use by the pupils of unauthorized text-books.

(5) To make at the end of each school term or at such other time as may be approved by the Inspector, and subject to revision by him, such promotions from one class to another as he may deem expedient.

(6) To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent; to reprove his pupils with tenderness and becoming deliberation, and to aim at governing them through their affections and reason rather than by force; to encourage his pupils to cultivate kindly feelings towards one another, respect for one another's rights, politeness in and out of school, habits of honesty and truthfulness, and obedience to all persons in authority over them; and to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and the use of profane and other improper language.

(7) To give strict attention to the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the school-house; to make and enforce such rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and outbuildings in a neat and cleanly condition.

(8) To see that the school grounds, sheds, and water-closets are kept in proper order; that no damage is done to the furniture, fences, outbuildings, or other school property; to give notice in writing to the Trustees of any necessary repairs or supplies.

(9) To employ (unless otherwise provided for), at such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees, a suitable person to make fires, sweep the rooms, dust the walls, seats, desks, and other furniture; but no assistant teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty unless regularly employed for that purpose as herein provided.

(10) To make up all returns to the Inspector or the Education Department, as far as the information required can be supplied from the school register, and to furnish such other information affecting the interests of his school as may from time to time be required by the Department or the Inspector.

(11) To attend regularly the Teachers' Institutes held in his county, and to contribute from his experience and observation to their general usefulness.

(12) To give immediate notice to the Trustees and Inspector of his absence from school through illness or other unavoidable cause.

COLLECTIONS—PRESENTS—LOST TIME.

13. In no school shall collections be taken up or subscriptions received from the pupils, nor shall any bills or other advertisements be distributed by the teacher for any purpose whatever without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

14. Except when severing his connection with the school, no teacher shall receive any presents from the pupils, nor shall he give any medal or prize to any pupil without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

15. No teacher shall make up lost time by teaching on a holiday or during vacations, and any attendance during such time shall be disallowed by the Inspector.

INSPECTORS.

Qualifications.

16. Any person (1) holding a first-class Provincial certificate, grade A, or a degree in arts from the University of Toronto, with first-class graduation honors in one or more of the recognized departments of examination in said University, or an equivalent standing in any other University of Ontario, and (2) furnishing evidence of having taught successfully for five years, (of which at least three years must have been spent in a Public School) shall be eligible to be appointed a Public School Inspector.

County Inspector's Duties.

17. It shall be the duty of every County Inspector—

(1) *To spend at least half a day each term in each school.* Where a school has several departments, the Inspector should devote half a day to each department. When, however, from the character of the work done, an Inspector thinks it would be in the interest of the school to extend his visit over the whole day, he should do so.

(2) *To satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time.* This cannot be done without many memoranda of the standing of each class. It will therefore be necessary for the Inspector to make copious notes in regard to each recitation, showing the condition of each class and the proficiency attained in the several subjects of the curriculum. This part of the work should be thorough and searching; and the conclusions arrived at should be based on the Inspector's own observation.

(3) *To examine into the methods of instruction pursued by the teacher.* To do this the Inspector should require the teacher of the school to teach several lessons in his presence. In this way the teacher's methods can be observed and hints given for improvement should he evince any faults of method or of manner. Great attention should be paid to methods; the proper and logical presentation of a subject is so important that success is impossible without it.

(4) *To teach a few model lessons himself.* The proper methods of teaching subjects that are found to be neglected or badly taught by the teacher should be exemplified by the Inspector. Here all the qualities which go to form the model teacher should be exercised. His methods of questioning and of receiving answers, of rousing the enthusiasm of the class, of securing attention, of reaching by apt illustration the judgment of the pupils, should serve the teacher both as a model and as a stimulus.

(5) *To ascertain the nature of the discipline exercised by the teacher.* This no doubt will appear from the attention and diligence of the pupils, without special enquiry. The *manner* of the teacher will very soon indicate the nature of the discipline. It would be well, nevertheless, to ascertain whether corporal punishment is frequently resorted to, and if not, what are the punishments (if any) usually inflicted.

(6) *To examine the registers, maps, seats, and all the internal and external equipments of the school-house.* He should see (a) that the register is properly and neatly kept, and ascertain whether or not entries are made therein daily; (b) that the maps are suitable and well preserved; (c) that blackboards are in proper repair, and that crayons and brushes are fully supplied; (d) that the furniture is generally adequate; that proper attention is paid to the heating (e) and ventilation of the rooms; (f) that the fences and out-houses are in proper repair; (g) that the School Library is suitably cared for.

(7) *To report to Trustees in regard to such matters as require their attention.* This duty the Inspector should never neglect. The trustees of a school expect to be informed and directed as to many matters coming under the cognizance of the Inspector, who is, in a certain sense, their officer, and is appointed for the very purpose of aiding them in the discharge of their duties. His report, therefore, on the school should be full. Every necessary change coming within the scope of the duties of the trustees should be mentioned in detail; and in no case should the school grant be withheld, until they have had an opportunity of removing any defect to which their attention has been called.

(8) *To give such advice to teachers as may be deemed necessary.* This part of the Inspector's duty should be performed with tact and delicacy, and perfect frankness. Whatever defects in the teacher's manner, or in his discipline of the pupils, or methods of instruction, are discovered during the inspection of the school, should be plainly pointed out. Wherever the Inspector has reason to believe that there is any defect in the organization of the school, or in its classification, or in attention on the part of the pupils, it should be referred to, and the proper remedy suggested. This, of course, should be done privately—not in the presence of the pupils.

(9) *To see that no unauthorized text-books are used in the school.* No text-books should be placed in the hands of the pupils, except those authorized for their use. Under the disguise of being books for "home study," many unauthorized text-books are introduced into the school. This should be prevented by the Inspector in the exercise of his authority as an officer of the Education Department.

(10) *To withhold the school grant in certain cases.* Before the school grant is withheld: (a) An opportunity should be afforded the Board of Trustees to remedy the wrong complained of. (b) A full statement of the case should be sent to the Department, and the consent of the Minister of Education obtained. As the grant can be withheld for any violation of the School Act or Departmental Regulations, the power thus conferred should be exercised judiciously, and only when other remedies fail.

(11) *To divide the school grants.* Care should be taken to see that the semi-annual returns of the Boards of Trustees are properly added up, and if any doubt exists as to their accuracy they should be compared with the school register. When the division of the grant is made, as required by law, it will be sufficient for the Inspector to send a statement to the Township Treasurer of the amount due each school section, and at the same time to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of each Board of Trustees of the amount due its section. The Board of Trustees can then give an order either to the teacher or to some other person to whom it desires to have the money paid, and on this order the Township Treasurer is authorized to pay the money.

(12) *To decide complaints made within twenty days in regard to the election of Trustees and other matters.* In discharging this duty the Inspector should remember that he is exercising judicial functions and should accordingly proceed with due deliberation. He has a right to withhold his decision until such evidence is produced as he may deem necessary in regard to the question at issue.

(13) *To grant, on examination, temporary certificates.* These certificates should be granted only (a) when petitioned for by a Board of Trustees, and only for the school over which such Board has jurisdiction; and (b) until the date of the next ensuing Departmental Examination; and (c) when it appears that a teacher holding a regular certificate is not available. The consent of the Minister of Education is also necessary in every case.

(14) *To suspend a teacher's certificate.* This should be done only when the Inspector is fully satisfied that the teacher is incompetent or immoral, or has willfully violated the school law or the regulations of the Education Department. In the final investigation by which such suspension is to be confirmed or set aside, the fullest opportunity should be afforded the teacher to vindicate himself. Judicial fairness should in this instance also characterize the conduct of the Inspector.

(15) *To visit the County Model School at least twice in each term.* It is very desirable that the Inspector should be present at the opening of the Model School and assist the Principal in its organization. He should also visit the school during the term, and by his presence and counsel encourage the teachers-in-training in the pursuit of their studies. For two such visits he should be paid by the county council at the same rate as he is paid for Public School inspection.

City Inspector's Duties.

18. The Inspector of every city or town shall, as far as circumstances admit, be governed by the regulations respecting County Inspectors, and shall, in addition thereto, perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board of Trustees.

Powers of Inspector.

19. The Inspector, while officially visiting a school, has supreme authority in the school, and has the right to direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He may either examine the classes himself or direct the teacher to do so. He is at liberty to give such advice to pupils or to the teacher as he may deem necessary. All his counsels, however, should be given in a spirit of kindness, and his authority should be exercised, not with a view to over-awe or intimidate, but to reform abuses, correct mistakes, and inspire confidence and respect. He should be courteous and considerate, and when reproof is necessary it should be tempered with gentleness and sympathy.

*HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.**Conditions of Establishment and Existence.*

20. No High School established hereafter shall have any connection with a Public School, either as regards buildings, premises or play grounds.

21. In order to be entitled to any portion of the grant voted by the Legislature for High School purposes, the Board of Trustees of every High School must provide:—

(1) A site of at least half an acre in extent, well fenced, well drained, planted with shade trees, and suitably provided with walks in front and rear.

(2) A playground, and all other necessary provision for physical exercise.

(3) A well or other means of supplying pure drinking water.

(4) Separate water closets for the sexes, properly screened from observation.

(5) A building large enough to provide ample accommodation for every pupil in attendance, with all necessary provision for light, heat, and ventilation, and two entrances with covered porches.

(6) Suitable separate cloak-rooms for boys and girls, furniture, desks, maps, apparatus, black-boards and Library of reference.

(7) A Headmaster, and at least one assistant.

22. In case a High School Inspector reports that the equipment of any High School or Collegiate Institute is insufficient, or that the grounds are too limited in area, or that the school building is inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils, or that the staff or any member thereof is incompetent, or that the staff is insufficient for the attendance or for the

number of subjects taken up; the Minister of Education will forthwith notify the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on the neglect or refusal of the said Board to remedy the defect complained of within a reasonable time, the legislative grant may be withheld from such High School or Collegiate Institute until such time as the regulations are complied with.

23. No High School shall be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute without such a minimum equipment in the way of library, scientific apparatus, gymnasium, maps, charts and globes, as the maximum required for schools with three or more masters (not being Collegiate Institutes) under regulation 62.

24. Any Collegiate Institute that fails to comply with the conditions prescribed herein for the status of a Collegiate Institute may, on the joint report of the High School Inspectors, be reduced to the rank of a High School and deprived of the special legislative grant, at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Where Held.

25. At every High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as may be approved by the Minister of Education, there shall be a semi-annual examination for the admission of pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, in such of the subjects prescribed for the 4th form of Public Schools, as may be required by the Minister of Education.

26. Persons desiring to be examined at a town or a city forming a separate inspectoral division must notify the Inspector of such town or city. In all other cases notice must be sent to the County Inspector; and if more examinations than one are held in the County, the place at which the candidate desires to be examined must be named.

Duties of Inspector.

27. Applications shall not be received by any Inspector for the summer examination later than the 1st day of May, and for the winter examination, not later than the 1st day of November, in each year. Where a fee is imposed by the Board of Examiners, all applications must be accompanied by the amount of such fee.

28. The Inspector shall notify the Department not later than the 3rd day of May and of November respectively in each year, of the number of persons desiring to be examined at any High School or other authorized place within his jurisdiction.

29. In a city or a town forming a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall conduct the examination, and, in conjunction with the Board of Examiners for such city or town, shall read the papers and report to the Department.

30. In counties in which more High Schools than one are situated, the Inspector for the county shall elect at which High School he will preside, and shall notify the Department of the choice he makes, and in each of the other High Schools the Principal of the High school shall preside.

31. In the case of examinations held where there is no High School, the Inspector shall appoint a presiding Examiner, notice of which appointment shall be sent to the Department ; but all such examinations shall be considered as held in connection with a High School to be named in such notice, and the Inspector within whose jurisdiction such examination is held, together with the Examiners of the High School with which such examination is connected, shall be the Board of Examiners in all such cases.

32. Where, from the number of candidates or any other cause, additional presiding Examiners are required, the Inspector shall make such appointments as are necessary, but no person shall be eligible to be appointed presiding Examiner who has any pupils writing for admission at a High School where he is presiding.

33. Where more examinations than one are held in an Inspectoral division the papers will be sent by the Education Department to the Inspector, or presiding Examiner, as the case may be.

34. The parcel containing the examination papers shall not be opened till the morning of the examination day, nor shall any envelope containing the papers in any subject be opened until the time appointed in the timetable for the examination in such subject.

Duties of Examiners.

35. The following shall be the duties of High School entrance examiners :—

(1). The presiding Examiner shall be in attendance at the place appointed for the examination at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the first subject, and shall see that the candidates are supplied with the necessary stationery, and seated so far apart as to afford reasonable security against copying.

(2). He shall open the envelope containing the papers in each subject in full view of the candidates at the time prescribed, and shall place one paper on each candidate's desk.

(3). He shall exercise proper vigilance over the candidates to prevent copying, and shall allow no candidate to communicate with another, nor permit any person, except a co-examiner, to enter the room during the examination.

(4). He shall see that the candidates cease writing promptly at the proper time, fold and endorse their papers properly, and in every respect comply with the regulations herein contained.

(5). At the close of the examination the presiding Examiner shall submit the answers of the candidates to the Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to make such arrangements as may be deemed most convenient for reading and valuing the same, and for reporting the results to the Education Department.

(6). The papers of the different candidates shall, in order to secure uniformity in valuation, be so distributed, that the same Examiner shall read and value the answers in the same subject throughout.

Duties of Candidates.

36. The following shall be the duties of High School entrance candidates:—

(1). Every candidate shall be in attendance at least fifteen minutes before the time at which the examination is to begin, and shall occupy the seat allotted by the presiding Examiner. Any candidate desiring to move from his allotted place or to leave the room, shall first obtain permission from the presiding Examiner to do so. Any candidate leaving shall not return during the examination in the subject then in hand.

(2). Every candidate shall write his answers on one side only of the paper and shall number each answer. He shall arrange the sheets numerically, according to the questions, and fold them once crosswise, endorsing them with his name, the name of the subject, and the name of the place at which he is examined. No paper shall be returned to a candidate after being placed in the hands of the Examiner.

(3). Any candidate who is found copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or who brings into the examination room any book, note, or paper having any reference to the subject on which he is writing, shall be required by the presiding Examiner to leave the room, and his papers and the papers of all the guilty parties shall be cancelled.

(4). Candidates for examination in Drawing must place their drawing books in the hands of the presiding Examiner on the morning of the first day of the examination. Every exercise must be certified by the teacher as being the candidate's own work, and the drawing book should show his progress during, at least, three months. Examiners should inspect the books, and return them to the candidates on the evening of the second day.

Valuation of Papers.

37. In reading the papers the Examiners shall be guided by the following schedule of values:—

Reading, 50 marks; Drawing, 50; Neatness, 35; Writing, 20; Orthography, 30; Literature, 100; Arithmetic, 100; Grammar, 100; Geography 75; Composition, 100; History, 75. When the subject of Agriculture is taken by the pupils a maximum *bonus* of 75 marks will be allowed.

38. The marks for Neatness shall be divided equally among the last seven subjects, and shall be added to the value herein assigned to those subjects, and a maximum of 5 marks shall also be added for Neatness to the marks for Agriculture when this subject is taken. Of the marks for Drawing, 25 will be assigned to the paper on that subject, and a maximum of 25 may be awarded as the result of the inspection of the candidate's drawing book. Two marks shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word on the Dictation paper and one mark shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word on the other papers.

39. In every case, the marks shall be distinctly written on the face of each answer. The special marks for neatness and the marks to be deducted for bad spelling shall be distinctly and separately marked on the candidates' papers in which such marks are allowable.

40. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject (neatness included), and one half of the aggregate, may be admitted to a High School by the Board of Examiners, subject to the approval of the Education Department. On receipt of such approval the Board of Examiners shall issue a certificate of admission to each successful candidate.

41. In the case of candidates who fail to reach the standard prescribed in Reg. 40, but who, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, should be recommended to the favorable consideration of the Education Department, the Report of the Board shall show on what special grounds each recommendation is based.

Reports.

42. The report of Examiners, showing the marks awarded, the names of the readers of the different sets of papers, and the special grounds of each recommendation, together with the answers of the candidates, shall be transmitted by the Inspector to the Education Department (charges prepaid) on or before the 1st of January and the 15th of July respectively, in each year.

Appeals.

43. Any candidate may, within one month after the result of the examination has been announced, appeal to the Education Department for a re-reading of his examination papers, providing the grounds of such appeal are specifically stated, and the sum of two dollars is deposited with the Department.

Fees of Examiners.

44. All accounts for stationery, express charges, postage, attendance, presiding, reading and valuing papers, or for any other purpose connected with the examination, shall be certified by the Inspector, and shall be forthwith paid as provided in section 42 of the High Schools Act.

45. The Council of the County having jurisdiction, or the Board of Trustees of each High School, may at its discretion, require each candidate to pay a fee not exceeding one dollar.

COURSES OF STUDY.

46. Pupils on entering a High School, shall pursue one or another of the following Courses:—(a) A General Course as hereinafter prescribed ; or (b) A Special Course as prescribed for Matriculation into any of the Universities of Ontario, or into any of the learned professions.

47. Any High School pupil may take, in addition to the subjects in the course selected, such other subjects in any of the other courses as may be agreed upon by his parent or guardian and the Head Master of the High School. Subjects Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 12 of the General Courses prescribed for Form I. may be continued in the higher Forms at the option of the Board of Trustees and the Head Master ; but no subject not prescribed in the High School Courses of Study shall be taught in any High School or Collegiate Institute without the consent of the Education Department.

48. In classifying his pupils the Head Master shall be guided by the capabilities of his pupils and the circumstances of the school. The Head Master is not restricted in the sub-division of Forms, but he shall make at least two sub-divisions in Form I.

49. It shall be the duty of the Head Master to prescribe the number of pupils in each Form, the division of subjects among his assistants, and the order in which each subject shall be taken up by the pupils, and to make such promotions from one Form to another as he may deem expedient.

50. In every High School and Collegiate Institute, Vocal Music should be taught, as well as the theory thereof ; Chemistry, Physics, and Biology should be taught practically ; Drill (including squad and company drill) and Calisthenics should form part of the course in each Form ; and in every Collegiate Institute Gymnastics should in addition be part of the course in each Form. Geometry in Form I., Agricultural Chemistry, Temperance and Hygiene, and Phonography, may be taught at the option of the Board of Trustees and the Head Master.

51. The following subjects, as herein limited, shall constitute the Courses of Study in the different Forms :—

Form I.

1. *Reading and Orthoëpy.*—A general knowledge of the principles of orthoëpy and of elocution ; reading with proper pronunciation, expression, emphasis, inflection, and force.

2. *Orthography.*—Spelling and syllabication.

3. *English Grammar.*—Etymology and Syntax ; exercises.

4. *Composition and Prose Literature.*—The framing of sentences and paragraphs ; paraphrasing of prose ; expansion and contraction of prose passages ; synonyms ; correction of errors ; the elements and qualities of style ; critical reading of, and themes based upon, the prose literature prescribed for this Form ; familiar and business letters.

5. *Poetical Literature*.—The critical reading of such poetical texts as may be prescribed by the Education Department from time to time.

6. *History and Geography*.—The leading events of Canadian and English History. Political, physical, and mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

7. *Arithmetic and Mensuration*.—Arithmetic in theory and practice; areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone.

8. *Algebra*.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.

11. *Commercial Course*.—Writing; Précis writing and indexing; book-keeping, single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

12. *Drawing*.—Freehand; practical Geometry; perspective; object drawing and industrial designs.

13. *Physics*.—Sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature; matter; the molecule; constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; force; three states of matter; phenomena of attraction, cohesion, adhesion, etc. Heat; diffusion; temperature; thermometers; effects of heat; fusion; ebullition and evaporation; latent heat; conversion of heat into potential energy and *vice versa*; radiant heat. Current electricity; batteries; effects produced by electricity; electrical measurements; magnetism; induction; electrical machines; applications of electricity. Sound; waves; echoes; difference between noise and music; pitch; loudness; quality. Light; refraction, reflection, and dispersion; mirrors, lenses, etc.

15. *Botany*.—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants: Ranunculaceae, Cruciferae, Malvaceae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae, Sapindaceae, Umbelliferae, Compositae, Labiatae, Cupuliferae, Araceae, Liliaceae, Iridaceae, Gramineae, Coniferae; also conspicuous representatives of the chief sub-divisions of Cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horse-tail, a liverwort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom, and a chara. A knowledge of structure such as can be obtained without the use of the microscope. Attention to drawing and description of plants supplied, and to the classification of these. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flower, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilisation, and the nature of fruits and seeds.

16. *Greek*.—The Elementary Greek Book.

17. *Latin*.—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

18. *French*.—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

19. *German*.—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

Form II.

The limit of each subject is that prescribed from time to time by the University of Toronto for Pass Junior Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts.

3. *English Grammar*.—Course for Form I. continued.

4. *Composition and Prose Literature*.—Course for Form I., continued and including critical reading of, and themes based upon, the prose literature prescribed.

5. *Poetical Literature*.—The critical study of the poetical texts prescribed.

6. *History and Geography*.—English History (including Colonial History): from William III. to George III., inclusive; Roman: from the commencement of the second Punic War to the death of Augustus; Greek: from the Persian to the Peloponnesian Wars—both inclusive; Geography.—Modern: North America and Europe; physical geography. Ancient: Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor.

7. *Arithmetic*.—Course for Form I. continued.

8. *Algebra*.—To the end of Quadratics.

9. *Geometry*.—Euclid, books I., II., III.; easy deductions.

13. *Physics*.—Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia, statement of Newton's Laws of Motion, composition and resolution of forces, condition for equilibrium of forces in one plane. Definition of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's Law, the barometer, air pump, water pump, siphon.

14. *Chemistry*.—Definition of the objects of the Science, relations of the Physical Sciences to Biology, and of Chemistry to Physics. Chemical change, elementary composition of matter. Laws of combination of the elements, atomic theory, molecules, Avogadro's Law. The determination of atomic weight, specific heat, atomic heat, nomenclature, classification. The preparation, characteristic properties, and principal compounds of the following Elements: Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Carbon, Silicon.

15. *Biology*.*—1. *Botany*.—Course in Form I. reviewed. 2. *Elements of Zoology*.—An acquaintance with the structure of familiar and conspicuous animals, similar to that required in regard to plants. The chief systems of organs, *i.e.*, the skin, skeleton, muscles, nervous system, intestine, circulatory and respiratory organs as modified in Mammals, Birds, Reptiles,

* Until August, 1888, Botany alone is prescribed, and the course is that of Form I. continued.

Amphibians, Fishes, Molluscs, Arthropods and Worms. 3. *Scope and Aims of Biology*.—Elements of minute structure and physiology of plants and animals; the interrelations of plants and animals; economic aspects of Biology; dependence of plants and animals on surrounding conditions.

16. *Greek*.—Examination subjects prescribed.

17. *Latin*.— “ “ “

18. *French*.— “ “ “

19. *German*.— “ “ “

Form III.

The limit of each subject is that prescribed from time to time by the University of Toronto for Honors at the Junior Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts.

3. *English Grammar and Philology*.—Etymology and syntax; the sounds and alphabet; outlines of historical grammar; selected portions of Earle's *Philology of the English Tongue*; Exercises.

4. *Composition and Prose Literature*.—Course for Form II. continued (the same prose selections).

5. *Poetical Literature*.—The critical study of the poetical texts prescribed.

6. *History and Geography*.—English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart. Geography—The British Empire, including the colonies.

8. *Algebra*.—To the end of the Binomial Theorem.

9. *Geometry*.—Euclid, books I. to IV. inclusive, book VI. and definition of book V.

10. *Trigonometry*.—The solution of triangles.

14. *Chemistry*.—The chemistry of all the elements sufficient to illustrate the classification known as Mendeleeff's Law.

15. *Biology*.—Course for Form II. continued.

16. *Greek*.—Examination Subjects prescribed.

17. *Latin* “ “ “

18. *French* “ “ “

19. *German* “ “ “

* Until August, 1888, Botany alone is prescribed, and the course is that of Form II. continued.

Form IV.

The subjects of study in Form IV. shall be those prescribed from time to time by the University of Toronto for Senior Matriculation, Pass and Honors. As far as possible, the classes shall be the same as those in Forms II. and III.

Subjects prescribed for a General Course.

52. In Form I. a General Course shall consist of subjects 1-8, 11 and 12, with 17 or 18 or 19 or group 13 and 15 ; in Form II., of subjects 3-9, 14, with 17 or 18 or 19 or group 13 and 15 ; and in Form III., of subjects 3-6, 8-10, with group 14 and 15 or group 16 and 17 or group 18 and 19.

53. Any Pupil who passes a University examination in Arts or a Departmental examination in any of the courses herein prescribed for Forms II., III. or IV., in High Schools, shall be entitled to a Graduation Diploma signed by the Minister of Education and by the Head Master of the High School at which such course was completed.

54. In addition to passing the prescribed examination, each candidate for a Graduation Diploma shall submit to the Education Department, through the Head Master, the following:—(1) a certificate from the Head Master that the candidate is a High School pupil who has attended for at least one year ; (2) a certificate of character signed by the Head Master.

55. Commencement Exercises should be held in each High School or Collegiate Institute, at a suitable time during the Autumn term of each year, at which the Graduation Diplomas may be presented to the successful candidates.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS—HOURS FOR STUDY.

56. The regulations respecting the duties of teachers and pupils and the hours for study in High Schools shall be the same as those prescribed for Public Schools, except as herein otherwise provided.

QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

General.

57. The qualifications for the Headmastership of a High School or Collegiate Institute shall be (1) a degree in Arts obtained after a regular course of study from any chartered university in the British Dominions ; (2) at least two year's successful teaching ; and (3) a Professional High School Assistant's certificate.

58. Any person holding (1) a First Class Non-Professional Departmental Certificate, or (2) a degree in Arts (as above), or (3) the rank of

an Undergraduate in Arts of at least two years' standing, who has obtained a professional High School or First Class certificate, shall be a qualified High School assistant. Special teachers of Music and Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics, must possess qualifications satisfactory to the Education Department.

59. Any teacher now engaged in teaching, who is not qualified as above, but who, on the first day of July, 1885, was employed as an Assistant in a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be deemed a legally qualified Assistant for such High School, and for no other; but on proof by such teacher of five years' successful experience in a High School or Collegiate Institute, and on passing the written examination at a Training Institute, he may obtain from the Education Department the full rank of Assistant.

Specialists for Collegiate Institutes.

60. No one shall rank as a specialist in a Collegiate Institute who does not possess at least a Departmental First Class Certificate Grade A, or who has not passed an examination which is recognized by the Education Department as its equivalent in the department for which rank as a specialist is applied for; but all other teachers who have been accepted as specialists and who are now engaged in teaching as specialists in Collegiate Institutes, shall retain their rank.

INSPECTION.

61. The following shall be the duties of the High School Inspectors

(1) Each High School Inspector shall visit the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the section of the Province assigned to him, at least once in each year; and shall spend not less than one day in each school having two or three masters; and in schools with four or over four masters, two or more days, as the interests of the school may require.

(2) At each visit he shall ascertain the character of the teaching in the different departments of study; and shall make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils. He shall also report any violation of the regulations of the Education Department in reference to High Schools, after making such enquiry as he may think proper.

(3) He shall report to the Department, one week after his inspection, the result of his observations and enquiry in a form prescribed for that purpose; and in the case of a Collegiate Institute he shall make a special report based on the regulations under which Collegiate Institutes are established, setting forth in detail any departure from the said regulations.

(4) No High School Inspector shall, during his incumbency, hold any other office or perform any other duties than those assigned to or prescribed for him, without the permission of the Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT.

62. The Annual Legislative Grants to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be distributed on the following basis, so far as the annual appropriation made by the Legislature will admit thereof, namely:—

I.—Schools with Two Masters.

(a) Fixed grant.....	\$400 00
(b) Grant on annual expenditure for teachers' salaries:—15% on salaries over \$1,500,00 <i>max.</i>	75 00
(c) Grant on total amount invested in equipment, viz.:—10% of expenditure on the following bases, the maximum recognized expenditure on each being as follows:—	
(1) Library of reference	\$275 00
(2) Scientific apparatus, physical and chemical (not including chemicals)	275 00
(3) Gymnasium	250 00
(4) Charts, maps, and globes	100 00
	<i>max.</i> 90 00
(d) Grant on condition and suitability of school premises.	
(1) Water-closets, watersupply, school grounds, and external appearance of school-building.	
(2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, teachers' private rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.	
	<i>max.</i> 90 00
(e) Grant on average attendance, 50c. per unit, more or less.	

II.—Schools with Three or more Masters (not Institutes).

(a) Fixed grant.....	\$400 00
(b) Grant on annual expenditure for teachers' salaries:—	
Fifteen % on salaries over \$1,500 00	
	<i>max.</i> 375 00

- (c) Grant on total amount invested in equipment, viz.:—10% of expenditure on the following basis, the maximum recognized expenditure in each being as follows:—
- | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|
| (1) Library of reference | \$450 00 | |
| (2) Scientific apparatus, physical
and chemical (not including
chemicals) | 450 00 | |
| (3) Gymnasium..... | 325 00 | |
| (4) Charts, maps, and globes | 125 00 | |
| | <i>max.</i> | \$135 00 |
- (d) Grant on condition and suitability of school premises.
- | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|
| (1) Water-closets, watersupply, school grounds,
and external appearance of school-
building. | | |
| (2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-
rooms, teachers' private rooms, desks,
blackboards, lighting, heating, and
ventilation. | | |
| | <i>max.</i> | 135 00 |
- (e) Grant on average attendance, 50c. per unit,
more or less.

III.—Collegiate Institutes.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (a) Fixed grant..... | \$400 00 |
| (b) Grant on expenditure for teachers' salaries:—
Fifteen % on salaries over \$1,500 | <i>max.</i> 750 00 |
| (c) Grant on condition and suitability of school-
premises. | |
| (1) Water-closets, watersupply, school grounds,
and external appearance of school-
building. | |
| (2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-
rooms, teachers' private-rooms, desks,
blackboards, lighting, heating, and
ventilation. | |
| | <i>max.</i> 180 00 |
| (d) Grant on average attendance, 50c. per unit,
more or less. | |
| (e) Special grant, based partly on equipment and
partly on qualifications of staff | 300 00 |

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

63. The County Board of Examiners for each county or group of counties shall set apart at least one Public School as a Model School for the professional training of Third Class Teachers, subject to the approval of the Education Department.

64. In order to entitle a Public School to be ranked and used for Model School purposes, the following conditions must be complied with :—

(1) The Principal shall hold a First Class Departmental Certificate and have at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher.

(2) There shall be not fewer than three assistants holding at least Second Class Provincial Certificates.

(3) The equipment of the school shall be at least equal to that required by the regulations for the fourth Form of a Public School.

(4) A room for Model School purposes, in addition to the accommodation required for the Public School, shall be provided either in the same building or elsewhere equally convenient.

(5) The Principal shall be relieved of all Public School duties during the Model School term, and the assistant provided for this purpose shall, under the direction of the Principal, take charge of Public School work only.

65. The Principal shall report to the Chairman of the Board of Examiners at the close of the session the status of each teacher-in-training, as shown by the daily register.

66. The teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole Model School term, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners.

67. The teachers-in-training shall be subjected to an examination in Practical Teaching at the close of the session, and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Central Committee, the results of which, on the percentage fixed by the County Board of Examiners, shall determine their final standing.

68. In any county where there are two or more Model Schools the County Board shall distribute the teachers-in-training equally among the different schools, and in cases where there may be a deficiency of room in any Model School, the County Board may give the preference of admission to such as have obtained the highest number of marks at the non-professional examination.

69. Boards of Trustees may impose a fee of not more than five dollars on each teacher-in-training, and in addition thereto the County Board of

Examiners may impose a fee on each teacher-in-training not exceeding two dollars as an examination fee in lieu of the amount chargeable against the county for conducting the professional examination.

70. There shall be one session of fifteen weeks in each Model School during the year, beginning on the first day of September.

71. Each Model School shall be visited at least once during the session by the Departmental Inspector, and twice by the County Inspector in whose District such Model School is situated.

COURSE OF STUDY.

72. The Course of study in County Model Schools shall embrace the following:—

(1) *The Theory and Practice of Education.*—School Organization and Management, and Methods of Instruction in all the subjects prescribed for Forms I.-IV. of the Public Schools.

(2) *Practical Teaching.*—Such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government.

(3) *Temperance and Hygiene.*—A course in Temperance and Hygiene based on the Manual of Hygiene for Normal and Model Schools, omitting chapters I., VII., VIII., IX., and XVI.

(4) *School Law and Regulations.*—A knowledge of School Law and the Regulations, so far as they relate to the duties of Public School teachers and pupils.

(5) *Music.*—As prescribed for Forms I.-IV. of the Public Schools.

(6) *Drill and Calisthenics.*—Houghton's Physical Culture.

TEXT BOOKS.

73. Every teacher-in-training shall supply himself with the text books prescribed for use in the first four forms of a Public School; Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition); The Manual of Hygiene; and Houghton's Physical Culture.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

74. The final examination shall be adjudged by the County Board of Examiners on the following subjects and in accordance with the following schedule of marks:—Theory of Education, 100 marks; Methods, 200 marks; Hygiene, 50 marks; School Law and Regulations, 50 marks; Music, 50 marks; Drill and Calisthenics, 50 marks; Practical teaching, 400 marks (200 on the report of the Principal and 200 by the Board). In the first four subjects papers will be submitted by the Education Department. In Music and Drill and Calisthenics the Board shall accept the results of an examination held by the Principal, or conduct a special examination, as it may deem expedient. The Board shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

75. In each county or inspectoral division, a Teachers' Institute shall be formed, the object of which shall be to read papers and discuss matters having a practical bearing on the daily work of the schoolroom.

76. The officers of the Institute shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. There shall also be a management committee of five. The officers of the Institute and the management committee shall be elected annually.

77. There shall be at least one meeting of the Institute each year, extending over two or more days, to be called the annual meeting, for the election of officers and the discussion of such matters as may be submitted by the management committee.

78. Another meeting, arrangements for which should be made at the annual meeting of the Institute, for the county or inspectoral division, may be held during the year; or in lieu thereof a series of Township Institutes may be held in the townships or union of townships in the county.

79. The session of the annual meeting on the first day shall be from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; on the second day from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. A public meeting shall always be held on the evening of the first day's session.

80. The time and place for holding the annual meeting will be arranged by the Education Department on consultation with the Inspector or Inspectors of the county or inspectoral division. A copy of the programme should be sent to every teacher in the county or inspectoral division, at least one month before the time of the meeting. All questions and discussions foreign to the Teachers' work shall be avoided.

81. A portion of the afternoon of the second day at every annual meeting should be set apart for discussing such matters as affect the relations between the Teacher and the Trustees, of which special notice should be given by the Secretary to every Board of Trustees in the county or Inspectoral division. The actual travelling expenses of one representative from each Board of Trustees may be allowed by the Board for attendance in all such cases.

82. It shall be the duty of every Public School teacher to attend continuously all the meetings of the Institute held in his county or inspectoral division, provided the time so spent shall not exceed two school days in each half year, and in the event of his inability to attend, to report to his Inspector, giving reasons for his absence.

83. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to furnish the secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his county or inspectoral division. From this list the roll shall be called at the opening of each session. He shall also report to the Department on the form prescribed.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

84. There shall be two sessions of the Provincial Normal Schools in each year: The first, opening on the third Tuesday in January, and closing on the third Friday in June; the second, opening on the third Tuesday in August, and closing not later than the twenty-second of December.

85. The hours of daily work shall be from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. The daily sessions shall be opened and closed as prescribed in the Regulations for Public Schools.

86. The students shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal; and shall not be out of their boarding-house after 10 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication between the sexes is strictly prohibited, except in the school room by permission of the Principal or one of the Masters.

87. The Principal shall be responsible for the discipline and organization of the Normal School students; he shall prescribe the duties of the Masters, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education; he shall cause such examinations to be held from time to time as may be deemed necessary, and keep a record of the same; he shall give such directions to the officers of the Normal School as will secure the efficiency of the service.

88. The Masters shall be responsible to the Principal for the discipline, and general progress of their classes; they shall report monthly to the Principal the standing of each student in the subjects of their departments, and, daily, the absence of any student from their classes.

89. Every student shall attend regularly and punctually all the classes during the term; he shall conduct himself with becoming courtesy towards his teachers and fellow-students; he shall make reparation for all damage caused by him to furniture or other property belonging to the school; he shall submit to such discipline as may be required by the Principal or Masters of the Normal School, and shall conduct such classes in the Model School, and teach such subjects, as may be directed, under the supervision of the teachers of the Normal and Model Schools.

90. The course of study and training in the Normal Schools shall be as follows:—(1) History of Education; Science of Education; School Organization and Management; Methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for Public Schools; (2) Practice in Managing Classes and in Teaching in the Model School; (3) Instruction in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics; (4) Lectures in such subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

91. At the close of each term an examination shall be conducted by the Central Committee, in the History of Education, the Science of Education, School Organization, and Methods of Teaching. An examination in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics shall be conducted by the Principal, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education. There shall be no written examination in the subjects on which lectures simply are delivered, but any student reported as inattentive and negligent shall forfeit any honors he may be entitled to in other subjects.

92. The final examination shall be adjudged according to the following schedule of marks :—History of Education, 50 ; Science of Education, 125 ; School Organization and Management, 125 ; Methods in English, Mathematics and Natural Science, 250 (125 each) ; Practical Teaching in the Model School, 500 (250 on the report of Principal and Masters, and 250 on the report of Central Committee) ; Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, 50 each. At the final examination in Practical Teaching, each candidate shall teach at least two lessons, on subjects to be selected by the examiner, sufficient time being allowed the candidate for preparation.

93. A minimum of 50 per cent. of the marks obtainable for practical teaching, of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the marks obtainable in each of the other subjects, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, shall be required to entitle the candidate to a certificate. Any candidate who obtains 50 per cent. in each subject and 75 per cent. of the aggregate shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Central Committee shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

94. The Head Master of each Model School shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School to which the Model School is attached, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline, and progress of the pupils attending the Model School.

95. The terms of the Model Schools shall correspond to those in High Schools, and, except to fill up vacancies, pupils shall be admitted only at the beginning of a term.

96. The Regulations respecting pupils in Public and High Schools shall apply to the pupils of the Model School, subject to such variations as may be approved by the Minister of Education on the report of the Principal.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

97. Any person having three years' experience as a Teacher in a Public or High School who holds (1) a Departmental First Class Professional Certificate, or (2) a Certificate as Head Master of a High School, or (3) a Degree in Arts from any chartered University in the Province of Ontario, shall be eligible to be appointed a member of a County Board of Examiners.

98. The Board shall be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, and accurate minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose.

99. The Chairman shall call meetings of the Board for the transaction of such business as may lawfully be brought before it; he shall preside at all meetings of the Board, but in his absence the other members of the Board may elect a Chairman.

100. The County board of Examiners shall—(1) investigate all appeals against the action of any Inspector within its jurisdiction, who suspends a teacher's certificate; (2) conduct the professional examination of the Third Class teachers at the close of the Model School term, award certificates, and report the result to the Education Department; (3) exercise a general supervision over the County Model School and make such recommendations in regard to its location, continuance, or improvement, as may be deemed expedient.

101. Where the County Council appoints two members to conduct examinations in French or German, as provided in section 169 of the Public Schools Act, such additional persons shall be members of the Board for all purposes prescribed in the said School Act and in the regulations herein set forth.

102. In preparing examination papers for candidates who write in the French or the German language, the standard prescribed for entrance to High Schools shall, as nearly as possible, be adopted by the examiners.

103. In addition to the examination conducted in the French or the German language, every candidate for a teacher's certificate shall be required to pass such examinations in English Grammar and in translation from French or German into English, as may be prescribed by the Board of Examiners.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

GENERAL.

104. Certificates to teach a Public School shall rank as of the First, Second, or Third Class; those of the First Class shall be sub-divided into grades A, B and C; those of the Second and Third Class shall be each of one grade only. Third Class Certificates shall be valid for three years.

105. There shall be two examinations for granting certificates; one for testing the literary attainments of the candidates, to be known as the Non-Professional examination; the other for testing their knowledge of the science and art of education, to be known as the Professional Examination.

106. The holder of a primary Provincial Art School Certificate, will be exempted from the examination herein prescribed in Drawing for Third Class Non-Professional Certificates.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.

107. Any person before being appointed to take charge of a Kindergarten in which several assistant teachers or teachers-in-training are employed, shall pass the examination prescribed for Director of Kindergartens, and any person paid a salary or allowance for teaching under a Director shall pass the examination prescribed for assistant teachers.

108. Any person who attends a Kindergarten School for one year and passes the examinations prescribed by the Education Department shall be entitled to a certificate as assistant teacher; and any person who attends a Kindergarten School for two years, or who after obtaining an assistant's certificate has taught in a Kindergarten successfully for two years, shall, on passing the prescribed examinations, be entitled to a Director's certificate.

109. Any person holding a certificate as a Public School teacher, who has taught successfully for one year, shall, on attending a Kindergarten Training School one year, and passing the examinations required by the Education Department, obtain a certificate as Director of Kindergartens.

110. No person shall be deemed a qualified Kindergarten assistant teacher or director who has not passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the Education Department, but the Minister of Education may, at his discretion, accept the certificate of any other training school for Kindergarten work, as the equivalent of such examinations.

111. Examinations for Kindergarten teachers shall be held at such times and places and on such papers as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' NON-PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES.

Third Class.

112. Candidates for a Third Class Non-Professional Teacher's Certificate will be examined in the subjects prescribed for a General Course in Form I. of the High School Course of Study.

Second Class.

113. Candidates for a Second Class Non-Professional Teacher's Certificate will be examined in the subjects prescribed for a General Course in Form II. of the High School Course of Study. Only those candidates who have passed the Third Class Non-Professional Examination, or those who have made the aggregate marks required but who have failed in one or more subjects, will be eligible to write for Second Class.

First Class—Grade C.

114. Candidates for a First Class Non-Professional Certificate Grade C will be examined in the subjects prescribed for a General Course in Form III. of the High School Course. The whole course prescribed for Grade C shall be taken at one examination.

First Class—Grades A and B.

115. Candidates for a Departmental Certificate, Grade B, shall not be eligible for this grade until they have passed the examination required for Grade C. The examination in the course prescribed for Grade B may be taken before that prescribed for Grade A, or Grades A and B may be taken at one examination on the courses prescribed for these grades; but Grade A shall not be awarded until the examination prescribed for this grade has been passed.

116. Non-Professional First Class Certificates, Grade A or B, shall be granted to candidates who hold Grade C on the conditions hereinafter detailed, in accordance with the curriculum of the University of Toronto, or the equivalent thereof, in one or more of the following Departments, viz :—

1. Department of English.

Grade B.—Honor standing in the pass and honor English subjects prescribed for the course in *Modern Languages with History* of the first year, and in the pass English subjects of the same course of the second year.

Grade A.—Honor standing in the honor English subjects prescribed for the course in *Modern Languages with History* of the second year, and the pass English subjects of the same course of the third and fourth years.

2. Department of Mathematics.

Grade B.—Honor standing in the pass and honor Mathematical subjects prescribed for the course in *Mathematics and Physics* of the first year.

Grade A.—Honor standing in the pass and honor Mathematical subjects prescribed for the course in *Mathematics and Physics* of the second year.

3. Department of Natural Science.

Grade B.—Second Class Honor standing in the pass and honor Natural Science subjects prescribed for the course in *Natural Science* of the second year.

Grade A.—First Class Honor standing in the pass and honor Natural Science subjects prescribed for the course in *Natural Science* of the second year.

4. Department of French and German.

Grade B.—Honor standing in pass and honor French and German of the first year and pass French and German of the second year.

Grade A.—Honor standing in honor French and German of the second year and pass French and German of the third and fourth years.

5. Department of Classics.

Grade B.—Honor standing in pass and honor Classics of the first year.

Grade A.—Honor standing in pass and honor Classics of the second year.

Valuation of Subjects for First C, Second and Third Class Non-Professional Certificates.

117. The values of the different subjects in which candidates for Non-Professional Certificates will be examined, shall be as follows:—Reading (oral), 50 marks; Orthoëpy and Principles of Reading, 50; English Grammar, 150; Composition and Prose Literature, 150; Poetical Literature, 150; History and Geography, 150; Arithmetic, 150; Algebra, 100; Geometry, 100; Trigonometry, 100; Physics, Chemistry, and Biology; each, 100 (but for First C, Chemistry and Biology shall be each valued at 200); Greek, Latin, French, and German, each, 200; Commercial Course, 200; Drawing, 50.

118. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject, and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable, shall be entitled to rank as the holder of a Non-Professional Certificate of the class for which he is a candidate. No paper will be set in Dictation, but one mark for every mis-spelt word shall be deducted from the marks of all candidates for third, second and first-class Grade C certificates.

119. At all the Departmental Non-Professional examinations in Botany candidates writing for a certificate of any grade will be required to describe and classify any Canadian flowering plant belonging to one of the orders specified in the course of study, which may be submitted to them by the examiners.

PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

120. The holder of a Third Class Non-Professional Certificate, who takes the course and passes the examination prescribed for County Model Schools, shall be entitled to rank as a Third Class Teacher of Public Schools.

121. When a Third Class Professional Certificate has expired, the holder thereof may, on passing the Departmental Third Class non-professional examination, and on proof of good character and of efficiency as a teacher, obtain from the Board of Examiners of the County in which he has last taught, a renewal of the same for a period of three years, at the discretion of the County Board of Examiners.

122. In the case of such applicants for a renewal of Third Class Professional Certificates as take the minimum number of marks in each subject, but fail in the aggregate, a bonus not exceeding 200 marks for efficiency and aptitude in teaching may be allowed on the report and at the discretion of the County Inspector.

123. A holder of a Third Class Professional Certificate who has passed the Non-Professional examination for any certificate of a higher grade may, on application to the County Board of Examiners, and on proof of his efficiency as a teacher, have such Third Class Certificate extended, by endorsement, for a period not exceeding three years, but no certificate shall be extended for a longer period than three years without re-examination.

124. In case of an emergency, such as a scarcity of teachers, or for any other special cause, Third Class Certificates may be extended by the Minister of Education, on the joint request of any Board of Trustees and the County Inspector; but all such extensions shall be limited to the school on whose behalf the request is made; and shall be granted only where it is shown that trustees have used reasonable diligence to obtain a duly qualified teacher.

125. The holder of a Second Class Non-Professional Certificate, who has taught a Public School successfully for one year, and who attends a Provincial Normal School one session, and passes the prescribed examination, shall be entitled to rank as a Second Class Teacher of Public Schools.

126. Any holder of a First Class Non-Professional Certificate and a Second Class Professional Certificate, who attends a Training Institute one session, or who takes the course prescribed by the University of Toronto in connection with the chair of Education, or its equivalent at any other University in the British Dominions, and passes the professional examination prescribed by the Education Department, shall be entitled to rank as a First Class Teacher of Public Schools.

127. Any one who holds a Second Class Professional Certificate, and either a First Class Non-Professional Certificate or the non-professional qualifications of a High School Assistant, and has had two years successful experience as a teacher, shall be entitled to rank as a First Class Teacher or Assistant Master of a High School, as the case may be, on simply passing the final examination required for First Class Professional Certificates.

DISTRICT CERTIFICATES.

128. The Boards of Examiners constituted under section 162 of the Public Schools' Act, may issue Certificates, valid only in such portions of their respective district or districts as they may deem expedient, for a period not exceeding three years.

129. The Board of Examiners shall prepare the examination papers, or determine their equivalents, fix the time and place for examinations, read and value the answers, determine the fees to be paid by candidates, and generally exercise all the powers of County Boards of Examiners.

130. Each Board of Examiners shall, as soon after the examination as possible, report to the Minister the names and residences of the Candidates examined, the number of Certificates granted, and enclose therewith a full set of the examination papers.

131. The Board of Examiners may require attendance at a County Model School, or such other professional training as may be deemed expedient, or may extend a Certificate for the District for a period not exceeding three years without re-examination.

132. The members of District Boards of Examiners shall be entitled to the same remuneration as the members of County Boards. Where county organization exists, all the expenses of the examinations, so far as they may not be covered by fees, shall be paid by the County Council.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

GENERAL.

133. The examination papers for the Departmental Examinations shall be prepared by the examiners in Arts of the University of Toronto and by the Central Committee of Examiners.

134. Each paper prepared by the Central Committee shall be approved by the whole Committee at a regular meeting called for that purpose, and shall bear the name of two examiners.

135. The papers in each subject shall be limited strictly to the Courses of Study prescribed in the regulations, and shall be placed in the Minister's hands not later than the first day of March in each year.

136. The Minister of Education shall appoint such sub-examiners as may be deemed necessary to read and value the answers of candidates; and such sub-examiners shall work under the direction of, and report to, the Central Committee.

137. Except when special qualifications are required, no person shall be considered eligible for the position of sub-examiner unless he possess at least the qualifications of a member of a County Board of Examiners. No person shall serve as sub-examiner for more than three years continuously, nor shall he be eligible for re-appointment till three years after last year's services.

138. Each sub-examiner shall be paid the maximum sum of six dollars per day, the payment being subject to the restriction that the whole amount paid for the examination shall not exceed the sum of \$1.25 for each candidate.

139. The hours for work shall be from 8.30 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., and no sub-examiner shall make up lost time or read examination papers at any other hours.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION.

140. The examination of candidates for Departmental Certificates shall be held on the days appointed by the Minister of Education, of which due notice shall be given each year.

141. Candidates for First Class Certificates, Grades A and B, will be examined at the University of Toronto; candidates for First Class Certificates, Grade C, and candidates for Second and Third Class Certificates at their respective High Schools, or at such other places as may be appointed by the Minister of Education.

142. Where a High School is situated in a town or city constituting a separate Inspectoral Division, the Inspector of such city or town shall

be responsible for the conduct of the examination held thereat, and shall receive applications from intending candidates, and report to the Department, but in all other cases the County Inspector shall be responsible and shall receive the necessary applications.

NOTICE BY CANDIDATES, ETC.

143. Every person who purposes to present himself at any examination for a First Class Certificate, Grade C, or for a Second or Third Class Certificate, shall send to the Inspector within whose Inspectoral Division he intends to write, not later than the 24th of May preceding, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and what optional subject or subjects he has selected.

144. Such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of \$5, \$3 of which shall be forwarded, by the Inspector, with the list of candidates, to the Education Department, and the other \$2 shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the High or Public School Board, as the case may be.

145. Every person desiring to be examined for a First Class Certificate, grade A or B shall notify the Education Department on or before the 1st of April in each year, such notice to be accompanied by a fee of \$5 with a statement shewing the optional course selected.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

146. Candidates for First Class Certificates, Grades A and B, shall be subject, during their examinations, to the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for University students.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Duties of Inspector and Candidates.

147. When the Inspector is unable to preside at the examination, or where more examinations than one are held in his Inspectorate he shall appoint a Presiding Examiner or Examiners one month before the examination, subject to the approval of the Minister, otherwise the Minister will make the appointment. When more rooms than one are required for the candidates, an Examiner (who should, where available, be a teacher) approved by the Minister, shall be appointed by the Inspector for each room. The presiding Examiner shall indicate, in his report to the Department, the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.

148. The Inspector shall not appoint as Examiner any teacher employed in a school from which there is any candidate at such examination, or any person who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates; nor shall any person except the Examiners, be present with the candidates, in any room at such examination; and at least one Examiner shall be present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates.

149. Every Inspector shall send to the Education Department, not later than the 25th of May, a list of the names, with the fees, of those who intend to present themselves for examination. To each name the Department will affix a number, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature, throughout the entire examination.

150. Each Inspector, or such other person as may be appointed by the Minister, shall himself in person receive from the Department, or the Inspector, the examination papers, and shall thereupon be responsible for the safe-keeping of the parcel containing the same, unopened, until the morning of the first day of the examination.

151. No presiding Examiner shall admit any candidate, either as an additional candidate, or in the place of any absent one, whose notice has not been duly given to the Department; no candidate who, in his notice to the Department, elects to take any specific optional subject, will be allowed to substitute any other; and no candidate who has given notice to the Department of his intention to be examined at a specified place, will be allowed to appear for examination elsewhere.

152. Each candidate shall satisfy the presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination, and any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate shall be reported to the Department.

153. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall transmit to the Education Department on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any Examiner):—

“I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate.”

Mode of Conducting the Examinations.

154. Places should be allotted to the candidates for certificates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room; all arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery distributed at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

155. Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he shall not be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination.

156. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within *one hour* after the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave he shall not be permitted to return during the examination on the subject in hand.

157. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of each examination, the Presiding examiner shall, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates and other examiners (if any) break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them to the other examiners and the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

158. Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he give or receive any aid, or extraneous assistance of any kind, in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made that such aid or assistance has been given or received.

159. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or in having in his possession, when in the room, any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; nor shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department.

160. Every candidate shall write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for every page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners. If a candidate write his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his paper other than the number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

161. Candidates, in preparing their answers, shall write on one side only of each sheet, and shall mark the sheets in each subject, in the order of the questions, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.; and on the last sheet shall write distinctly the total number of sheets enclosed in the envelope, fold them once across, place them in the envelopes provided by the Department, write on the outside of the envelopes their number and the subject of examination, and then securely fasten the envelope and hand it to the Examiner.

162. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.

163. The Examiner shall keep upon his desk the certified list of the candidates, and as each paper in any subject is handed in, he shall check the same by entering the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate, on the form provided. After the papers are handed in, the Examiner shall not allow any alterations to be made in them, and he shall be responsible for their safe keeping until transmitted to the Education Department, or placed in the hands of the presiding Examiner.

164. The presiding Examiner, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of the candidates, and on the same day shall forward by express (pre-paid), or deliver to the Education Department, the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The papers are to be arranged by subjects and in numerical order. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and also a certificate, that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of each candidate.

165. The Inspector or presiding Examiner (as the case may be), shall appoint an Examiner in Reading who shall hear each candidate read, from an authorized Reader, one passage selected by the Examiner, and another from any book chosen by the candidate. The marks awarded shall be transmitted to the Department, on the form provided, by post at the close of the examination.

166. The Treasurer of the High School Board, on the certificate of the Public School Inspector, shall pay all the expenses of the examination, including the sum of four dollars per day and actual travelling expenses, for the Inspector and Examiners.

167. If an examination is held at a Public School, such fees as are herein mentioned shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Public School Board, who shall upon the order of the Inspector pay all the expenses of the examination.

APPEALS.

168. A candidate for a non-professional certificate of the *Second* or the *Third* Class, may claim to have his papers re-read, upon the following conditions:—

(1) Such appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister of Education on or before the 15th day of September; and the ground of the appeal or claim must be specifically stated.

(2) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained, but otherwise it will be forfeited.

(3) The Central Committee of Examiners shall dispose of all the appeals without delay; and no appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever.

TRAINING INSTITUTES.

REQUISITES.

169. The following are the requisites of a Training Institute:—

(1) Such equipment and accommodation as may be required for a Collegiate Institute.

(2) A staff of thoroughly competent specialists in the Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics, Natural Science, and the Commercial branches; and, in addition, teachers competent to give instruction in Drawing, and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

170. Application for admission to a Training Institute shall be made, on or before the last Monday of August, to the Minister of Education, who will assign to each Training Institute its quota of teachers-in-training.

171. There shall be each year in every Training Institute one session, beginning on the second Monday of September, and ending on the first Friday of December.

172. The hours of daily attendance for each teacher-in-training shall in each case be determined by the Principal of the Training Institute, who shall make such arrangements as may best suit the requirements of his school, subject, however, to the regulations hereinafter provided.

173. Each Training Institute shall be inspected by one of the High School Inspectors at least once during the session. It shall be the Inspector's duty to report to the Minister of Education on the condition of the Training Institute, and to make such recommendations as he may consider necessary to secure its efficiency.

174. The term, Department Master, as used in these regulations, shall be held to mean the commercial master, or the master of the department of English, Mathematics, Natural Science, Modern Languages, or Classics, or of any sub-department thereof.

COURSE OF STUDY AND TRAINING.

175. The course of study and training to be followed in each Training Institute shall be as follows:—

(1) The History of Education.

(2) The Science of Education, with especial reference to High School work.

(3) The organization and management of schools with especial reference to the different grades of High Schools.

(4) Systematic observation of the mode of conducting a High School.

(5) Practice in managing classes and in teaching the High School course under the supervision of the Principal and his staff.

(6) Special instruction by the Principal and the Department Masters.

(7) Temperance and Hygiene ; School-law in reference to the duties of teachers and pupils.

DUTIES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND DEPARTMENT MASTERS.

176. The duties of the Principal, (who shall be responsible to the Minister of Education for the proper conduct of the Training Institute), shall be as follows :—

(1) Throughout the session he shall take general charge of the teachers-in-training.

(2) During the first week of the session he shall take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, and shall give them such preliminary instruction as is herein provided.

(3) If himself a Department Master, he shall perform in addition such duties towards the teachers-in-training as are required from a Department Master.

(4) He shall arrange the division of duties among the members of his staff.

(5) He shall from time to time visit the class-rooms of the different members of his staff while they are in charge of the teachers-in-training, and shall satisfy himself that the design of the Training Institute is being properly carried out.

(6) At the close of the session he shall furnish the Minister of Education with a statement of the standing of each teacher-in-training, as shown by the Training Register, and with a confidential estimate by himself and his staff of the ability of each teacher-in-training.

177. Each Department Master shall be responsible to the Principal for the discharge of his duties in connection with the training of teachers, and shall be subject to his control in all matters pertaining thereto, with the right of appeal to the Minister of Education in case of dispute. He shall have charge of the teachers-in-training while taking up the subjects of his department, and shall give them such instruction as is herein provided. He shall record from time to time in the Training Register his estimate of the capacity of the teachers-in-training as evidenced by them while under his charge.

178. If, after at least one month's trial, in the judgment of the training staff of any Training Institute, a teacher-in-training is unfit to become a teacher, such teacher-in-training shall, on the joint report of the members of the training staff and with the approval of the Minister of Education, be debarred from further attendance at the Training Institute.

DUTIES OF A TEACHER-IN-TRAINING.

179. The teacher-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole session of the Training Institute, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Minister of Education. No teacher-in-training shall be allowed, during the session, to engage in any employment other than the work of the Training Institute without the consent of the Principal; but he shall devote his whole time and attention to the course of study and training prescribed in these regulations for teachers-in-training. Before attending the Training Institute, he shall make himself acquainted with the following professional text books as a preparation for his course of training:—Education—By Herbert Spencer; Essays on Educational Reformers—By R. H. Quick, M.A.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AS TO MANAGEMENT.

180. The session of each Training Institute shall consist of three sections:—

(1) During the first week, the Principal shall take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, as herein prescribed.

(2) During the next six weeks, the Department Masters shall, each in succession as follows, take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, as herein prescribed:—

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|------------------------------|
| (a) | The first two weeks shall be devoted to the <i>English</i> (including <i>Drawing and Commercial</i>) Department. | | | |
| (b) | “ | third week | “ | “ <i>Science</i> Department. |
| (c) | “ | fourth | “ | “ <i>Mathematical</i> “ |
| (d) | “ | fifth | “ | “ <i>Classical</i> “ |
| (e) | “ | sixth | “ | “ <i>Modern Languages</i> “ |

(3) The remaining weeks shall be devoted by the teachers-in-training to systematic observation and practice of teaching in the different departments, under the supervision of the members of the staff, according to a weekly programme to be prepared by the Principal for each member of the staff and for each teacher-in-training.

181. When the special instruction in a department has been discontinued, illustrative teaching by the Department Master and practice in teaching by the teachers-in-training shall be continued in that department, according to the weekly programme prepared by the Principal, who shall make due allowance for the special requirements of each teacher-in-training and for the time required, during the second section of the session, for new subjects.

182. During the first week of the session the Principal shall discuss with the teachers-in-training the management of a High School, with especial reference to the Collegiate Institute with which the Training Institute is connected. He shall also give them directions as to the best

methods of deriving benefit from observation and criticism of the teaching, explaining to them the course and their duties therewith. He shall accompany them to the class-rooms on their visits of observation, and shall there illustrate the principles he has laid down. During this period the other members of the staff shall co-operate with the Principal as he may direct.

183. During the period specially devoted to his department, the Department Master shall develop systematically the best modes of dealing with each subject in his department at each stage of a pupil's progress, using as the basis of his discussions the text-books prescribed, and illustrating his explanations by subsequent teaching.

184. Before teaching a class in presence of the teachers-in-training, the Department Master shall lay before them the purpose and plan of the lesson. He shall require them to take notes of the lesson, and shall discuss with them afterwards the observations they have made.

185. After consultation with the Principal, the Department Master shall assign to the teachers-in-training the lessons in his own department; and, when doing so, he shall keep in view the interests of his ordinary pupils, arranging the work so as to secure both variety and progress.

186. When the teacher-in-training himself takes charge of a class, the Department Master shall leave him as much as possible to his own resources, and shall, during the progress of the lesson, take notes for subsequent entry in the Training Register. At some suitable time he shall criticise fully and freely the lesson as given by the teacher-in-training.

187. The teacher-in-training shall devote the first week of the session wholly to the preparatory course herein prescribed. During the rest of the session, besides continuing, under supervision, his daily observations, he shall each week teach, under the direction of one of the staff, at least three of the regular classes of the school, taking the different subjects and forms in rotation, and making himself especially familiar with the work of the lower forms.

188. A teacher-in-training shall not attempt to teach a lesson before the mode of dealing with the subject has been illustrated for him by the Department Master. The lesson to be taught shall be assigned to him in time to allow sufficient preparation on the part of all who are to be present, to teach it themselves or to criticise the teaching of others.

189. Before attempting to teach a lesson, the teacher-in-training shall hand to the Department Master in charge a scheme of the lesson, setting forth its purpose and plan. If necessary, this scheme shall be criticised by the Master before the teacher-in-training attempts to teach the lesson.

190. Under the supervision of the Department Master, the teachers-in-training shall teach before one another, and shall at some suitable time thereafter criticise one another's teaching in presence of the Department Master, who shall direct the discussion.

191. When the teacher-in-training has acquired some skill in the management of classes, he shall occasionally be entrusted with a class, or a subdivision of a class, in a room in which no member of the staff is present. With him shall be associated another teacher-in-training, who shall afterwards, in the presence of the Department Master, criticise the method and management of his associate.

192. Teachers-in-training who desire to become teachers of special departments shall devote themselves chiefly to such departments during the last section of the session, but every teacher-in-training shall then teach in addition such other subjects as may be considered advisable by the Principal.

193. Teachers-in-training who have no knowledge of Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, shall study them under the Institute Masters, who shall also instruct them in the best modes of teaching these subjects. As soon as they are adjudged able to do so, teachers-in-training shall teach these subjects in the forms of the Collegiate Institute.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

194. At the close of the session, the teacher-in-training shall be subjected to an examination in Practical Teaching by Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education, at the Training Institute at which he has been trained; and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Central Committee and the Training Institute Masters respectively, on the subjects hereinafter detailed. At the same time shall be examined also those candidates for First-Class Certificates who, under Reg. 127, have been exempted from attendance at a Training Institute.

195. At the examination in Practical Teaching, each candidate shall teach at least three lessons, the subjects of which shall have been selected by the Examiner, sufficient time being allowed the candidate for preparation. The results of the practical and written examinations, together with the reports of the Principal (See Reg. 176 [6]), shall determine the final standing of each teacher-in-training. In the case of a candidate who has not been a teacher-in-training, the results of the practical and written examinations, together with a confidential report from the Inspector under whom he has taught, shall determine the final standing of such candidate. Candidates who have already attended a Normal School and hold Second Class Professional Certificates shall be exempt from the examinations in Hygiene, and School Law and Regulations; and in Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, unless they desire special mention of this subject in their certificate.

196. The following subjects are obligatory on all classes of candidates:—Science of Education; School Organization and Management; History of Education; Methods in Mathematics; Methods in English, Temperance, and Hygiene; School Law and Regulations; Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics for male teachers, and Calisthenics for female teachers. But Candidates who have already attended a Normal School

and hold Second Class Professional Certificates shall be exempt from the examination in Temperance and Hygiene; School Law and Regulations; and in Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics unless they desire to be examined in this subject. In addition to the above, candidates holding First Class Non-Professional Public School Certificates shall take Methods in Science, or Classics or Moderns; and candidates holding University qualifications shall take the Methods in Latin, and either Methods in Greek or Methods in French and German. These candidates may also take such other subjects as they may wish to have mentioned in their Professional Certificates.

197. At the final examination, 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to Practical teaching, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the value assigned to each of the subjects for the written examination, and 50 per cent. of the total shall be required from each candidate; but no candidate shall be required to take the examination in the methods of teaching subjects not covered by his non-professional certificate. Any candidate who obtains 50 per cent. in each subject and 75 per cent. of the aggregate shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Departmental Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

198. The written examination at the close of each term of a Training Institute shall embrace the following subjects and text-books:—

(1) The History of Education. The Science of Education. School Organization and Management. Methods in the Departments of *English, Mathematics, Natural Science, Classics, French and German*. Hygiene; School-law and Regulations in reference to the duties of teachers and pupils; Methods in Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics.

(2) Essays on Educational Reformers—By R. H. Quick, M. A.; Education as a Science—By Alex. Bain, LL.D.; Education—By Herbert Spencer; School Management—By Joseph Landon; Lectures on Teaching—By J. G. Fitch, M.A.; On Teaching English—By Alex. Bain, LL.D.; Physical Culture—By E. B. Houghton; Hygiene for Public and High Schools; Public and High Schools Act, and Regulations, 1887.

199. The final examination shall be adjudged according to the following schedule of marks:—History of Education, 50; Science of Education, 125; School Organization and Management, 125; Methods in teaching each subject on the programme for High Schools in English, Mathematics, Natural Science, Classics, and French and German, 500 (100 marks each); Practical teaching, 500 (250 marks on the report of the Principal and masters, and 250 on the report of the Central Committee); Temperance and Hygiene, and School Law and Regulations; and Drill, Gymnastics Calisthenics—100 marks (50 each). The examinations in Temperance and Hygiene, and School Law and Regulations, and in Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, shall be conducted by the Principal and masters, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

200. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education.

201. The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically without comment or explanation, and the portions used may be taken from the book of selections adopted by the Department for that purpose, or from the Bible, as the Trustees, by resolution, may direct.

202. Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture Selections by both pupils and teachers at the opening and closing of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

203. No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercise objected to by his parents or guardians, and in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse, during which the children of Roman Catholics, and of others who have signified their objection, may retire.

204. If, in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises, any pupil does not enter the school room till fifteen minutes after the proper time for opening the school in the forenoon, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

205. When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

206. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Board of Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees and clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS.

207. All sums of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in aid of schools in new and poor townships, will be distributed by the Education Department, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a School Section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal organization exists, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or by him and the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the forty-first section of the Revised Public Schools Act, 1887.

(2) That Trustees have been duly elected for such section.

(3) That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school have been provided by the Trustees.

(4) That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the Trustees for at least six months of the year.

(5) That the half-yearly and yearly reports in the prescribed forms have been sent in to the Inspector, at the time specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.

(6) That the assessed value of the section and the financial condition of the ratepayers are such as to render additional aid absolutely necessary.

208. In townships with municipal organization the grant made by the Education Department shall not exceed the special grant made by the township or county, except in such cases as are reported exceptional by the Inspector.

209. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as establishing the claim of any school upon the Poor School Fund beyond the discretion of the Education Department.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND THEIR INSPECTION.

210. Every teacher in an Indian school shall be able to speak the Indian language, and shall, as far as possible, give his instructions in English.

211. The qualifications of teachers shall be regulated by the County or District Board of Examiners. A certificate of having passed the entrance examination prescribed for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes may be accepted in lieu of any other certificate.

212. The subjects of study in these schools shall be as follows, viz. :—Reading, Writing, Object Lessons, Elementary Drawing Elementary

Arithmetic (the four simple rules), Elementary Geography (the maps of the World and Dominion of Canada), Spelling and Grammar (formation and analysis of simple sentences).

213. The County Inspector, in conjunction with the Indian Agent, shall have a controlling influence in the selection of teachers, except in the case of such schools as are established by any religious denomination under the Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs. The Inspectors shall report upon the competency of the teachers of each Indian school inspected by him, and such other matters as may, in his opinion, affect the interests of the school.

214. A fee of six dollars (\$6) per visit and legitimate travelling expenses will be paid the Inspector by the Indian Department for two visits per annum.

LIBRARIES.

215. In case of the establishment of a Township Library, the Township Council may either cause the books to be deposited in one place, or recognise each School Section within its jurisdiction as a branch of the Township Library Corporation, and cause the Library to be divided into parts or sections and allow each of these parts or sections of the Library to be circulated in succession in each School Section.

216. Each Township Library shall be under the management of the Township Corporation; and each Branch or School Section Library shall be under the management of the Board of School Trustees. The Township Council shall appoint or remove the Librarian for the Township; and each Board of Trustees shall appoint or remove the Librarian for the School Section. In default of such appointment, the teacher shall Act as Librarian.

217. Each Township Council and each Board of School Trustees receiving Library Books must provide a proper case for the books, with a lock and key; and shall cause the case and books to be kept in some safe place and repaired when injured; and shall also provide sufficient wrapping paper to cover the books, and writing paper to enable the Librarian to keep minutes of the delivery and return of books, and write the needful notes or letters. The Township Council and School Trustees are responsible for the security and preservation of the books in their charge.

218. When any books are taken in charge by the Librarian, he shall make out a full and complete catalogue of them; and at the foot of each catalogue the Librarian shall sign a receipt to the following effect:

"I. A. B., do hereby acknowledge that the books specified in the preceding catalogue have been delivered to me by the Municipal Council of the Township of———, (*or, as the case may be,*) by the Trustees of the School Section No.———, in the Township of———, to be carefully kept by me as their Librarian, for the use of the inhabitants within their jurisdiction, according to the regulations prescribed by the authority of

the Statute for the management of Public School Libraries, to be accounted for by me according to said regulations, to said Council (*or Trustees as the case may be*), and to be delivered to my successors in office. Dated," etc. Such catalogue, with the Librarian's receipt, having been examined by such Council or Trustees, or by some person or persons appointed by them, and found to be correct, shall be delivered to such Council or Trustees, and shall be kept among their official papers.

219. The Librarian shall be accountable to the Trustees or Council appointing him for the cost of every book that is missing, or for the whole series of which it formed a part. The Librarian shall be also accountable in like manner for any injury which a book may appear to have sustained by being soiled, defaced, torn, or otherwise injured; and shall be relieved from such accountability only by the trustees or Council, on its being satisfactorily shown to them that some resident within their jurisdiction is chargeable for the cost of the book so missing, or for the amount of injury so done to any work.

220. The Librarian shall see that in each book belonging to the Library the number of the book and the name of the Library to which it belongs are written either on a printed label pasted inside the cover of the book, or on the first blank leaf of it; and he shall on no account give out any book which is not thus numbered and identified. He shall also cause all the books to be covered with strong wrapping paper, on the back of which is to be written the title of the book, and the number in large figures. As new books are added, the numbers shall be continued, and they shall in no case be altered; so that if the book be lost, its number and title must be continued on the catalogue, with a note that it is missing.

221. The Librarian shall keep a blank book, which may consist of a few sheets of writing paper stitched together—ruled across the width of the paper, so as to leave five columns of the proper size, for the following entries—to be written lengthwise of the paper: In the first column, the Title and No. of the book; in the second column, the Name and Residence of the person to whom delivered; in the third column, Date of Delivery; in the fourth column, the Date of its Return; in the fifth column, Remarks respecting the condition of the book, as good, injured, torn or defaced.

222. The Librarian shall act at all times and in all things according to the orders of the Corporation appointing him; and in case of his removal or suspension he shall deliver to his successor, or to the order of his Trustees or Council, all books, catalogues and papers appertaining or relating to the Library; and if they are found to be satisfactory, his Trustees or Council, or successor in office, shall give him a receipt to that effect. But if any of the books shall have been lost, or in anywise injured, the Librarian shall account or pay for such loss or injury, unless released by his Trustees or Council.

223. The Trustees and Council shall attend faithfully to the interests of their Library; they shall at all times when they think proper, and as

often as possible, examine the books carefully, and compare the books with the catalogue, and note such as are missing or injured ; and see that all forfeitures are promptly collected, and that injuries done to books are promptly repaired, and that the Library is properly managed and taken care of.

224. The foregoing regulations shall apply to Branch School Section Libraries, as well as to School Section Libraries ; also to Township Councils, to the same extent as to Trustees of School Sections, and to Township Libraries, to the same extent as to School Section Libraries, and to the residents in a Township in which there are no School Section Libraries, to the same extent as to the residents of a School Section ; likewise to the Librarian of a Township to the same extent as to a Librarian of a School Section.

225. When a Township Councillor or School Trustee shall be notified as having incurred a forfeiture for detaining, injuring, or destroying a book borrowed from the Library, he shall not act as a judge in his own case, but such case shall be decided upon by other members, or a majority of them, of the Township Council or School Corporation authorized to act in the matter. In all cases, the acts of a majority of a Corporation shall be considered as the acts of the Corporation.

226. The Council or Trustees have authority, if they shall think proper (according to the common practice of circulating libraries), to require the borrower to deposit with the Librarian a sum equal to the cost of the book taken by him, as a security for its safe return, and the payment for any injury which may be done to it.

227. These regulations shall apply to Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, as well as to School Sections.

228. The Inspectors of schools shall inspect and inquire into the state and operations of the Libraries or Branch Libraries within their respective jurisdictions, and give the results of their observations and inquiries in their annual reports ; and each Township and School Section Corporation shall report annually, at the time of making the annual School Reports, the condition of their Libraries, with the number of volumes in each, and the success and influence of the system.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

229. In order to be entitled to any portion of the Legislative Appropriation for Superannuated Teachers, every Teacher of a High, Public or Separate School, and every Inspector, must have contributed \$4 annually to the Superannuation Fund during the whole time of his professional service.

230. Arrears, if any, from 1854 inclusive, (if the applicant was then teaching), shall be charged at the rate of \$5 per annum, and must be paid before the applicant ceases teaching. All arrears must have been paid before 1st July, 1886.

231. In the case of Inspectors, or Local Superintendents, who are now Inspectors, services as an Inspector shall be considered equivalent to services as a Teacher.

232. In the case of Teachers or Inspectors under sixty years of age, proof of disability must be furnished annually to the Department. The retiring allowance shall be withdrawn whenever the disability ceases, and the recipient shall annually present himself to the Inspector, in order that he may report thereon to the Minister.

233. Teachers or Inspectors, sixty years of age, are entitled to Superannuation, without proof of disability, provided the regulations aforementioned regarding payment and arrears are complied with. In all cases evidence of good moral character is required.

TEXT-BOOKS.

234. No book shall be authorized as a text-book in any Public School until the copyright thereof has been vested in the Education Department.

235. Every text-book for Public or High Schools printed and published in Canada, shall be subject, at any stage of its manufacture, to the inspection and approval of the Department in regard to printing, binding, and paper; in case of using any book not published in Canada, the English edition shall be preferred to any other.

236. A sample copy of every edition of every authorized book shall be deposited in the Education Department by the publisher, and no edition of any book shall be considered as approved without a certificate from the Minister of Education approving thereof.

237. Every authorized book shall bear the imprint of the publisher and shall show upon the cover or title page the authorized retail price, and no part of the book shall be used for advertising purposes, without the written consent of the Department.

238. The Education Department may require the publisher of any text-book to make such alterations from time to time as may be deemed expedient; but no alterations in contents, typography, binding, paper, or any other material respects, shall, in any case, be made by the publisher without the consent of the Education Department.

239. Every publisher of an authorized text-book shall, before placing any edition of such authorized book upon the market, execute such agreements and give such security for the due fulfilment of these regulations as may be required by the Education Department.

240. All authorized text-books may be published by any firm or publishers in Ontario on the payment to the original publishers of such sum

or sums of money as may be agreed upon by arbitrators to be appointed for that purpose by the publishers concerned and the Minister of Education respectively.

241. The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, after making full enquiry into the cost of manufacture, reduce the retail price of any authorized text-book; he may also remove such book from the list of authorized text-books, if the publisher fail to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, or if it be considered to be in the public interest so to do.

242. In case the Education Department shall at any time recommend any books as aids to the teacher, for private reference or study, it is to be distinctly understood that such books are not to be used as text-books by the pupils, and any teacher who permits such books, or any other books not authorized as a text-book for the public schools, to be used as such, shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the School Act.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES.

PROCEDURE AT SCHOOL MEETINGS.

243. The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the Trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it.

244. Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order as soon as the hour appointed arrives, and nominate a chairman.

245. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order:—

(1) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of speaking.*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors, shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Each elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment*.—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motion to be in writing and seconded*.—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion*.—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kind of motions to be received*.—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion*.—All questions shall be put in the order in which they move. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion*.—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

246. At the end of every annual or special meeting the chairman should sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

247. Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the school meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

248. The seal of the school corporation should not be affixed to letters or notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty, or thing.

CARE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

249. The Board of Trustees should appoint one of its own number or some responsible person to look after petty repairs, such as repairing fences, outhouses, walks, windows, seats, blackboards, and stoves.

250. No public school house or school plot (unless otherwise provided for in the deed), or any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other than public school purposes, without the express permission of the Board of Trustees, acting as a corporation.

251. Provision should be made by every school corporation for scrubbing and sweeping the school-house regularly, for whitewashing walls and

ceilings at least annually during the summer holidays, and for making fires one hour before the time for opening school, from the first of November until the first of May in each year.

ARBOR DAY.

252. The first Friday in May shall be set apart by the Board of Trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shade trees, making flower beds and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds.

FIRE DRILL.

253. In every school-house consisting of more than one story the pupils should be regularly trained in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire.

254. All former regulations whatsoever of the Education Department are hereby repealed.

APPENDICES.

1.—FORMS.

1. FORMS OF PRAYER.

(*Authorized under Regulation 200.*)

OPENING.

Let us Pray.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

CLOSING.

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigor, both of body and mind; and preserve us we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all dangers and perils of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

The following forms are inserted as a guide to Trustees, but not being part of the School Act, they do not possess the force of a statute :—

(Section 40.)

2. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

As required by the Public Schools Act, the undersigned Trustees of School Section No.—, in the Township of———, hereby give notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at———on Wednesday, the —— day of December, 18 —, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the seventeenth section of said Public Schools Act aforesaid.

A. B. }
C. D. } *Trustees.*
E. F. }

Dated this——day of———, 18—.

Note.—If the last Wednesday of December be a holiday, the Trustees should insert Thursday in the foregoing notice.

(Sections 16 and 27.)

3. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING, WHEN NOTICE FAILED.

The Annual School Meeting for School Section No.—, in the Township of———, not having been held for want of proper notice thereof, the undersigned [Inspector, or two ratepayers, as the case may be] as authorized by the sixteenth section of the Public Schools Act, hereby gives [or give] notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at———on the——day of———, 18—, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the seventeenth section of said Public Schools Act.

A. B. *Pub. Sch. Insp.,*
or
C. D. } *Ratepayers of the*
E. F. } *section.*

Dated this——day of———, 18—.

(Sections 40, (1), 3 and 18, (9).)

4. FORM OF NOTICE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

The undersigned Trustees of School Section No. — in the Township of———, [or the *Public School Inspector, as the case may be*], as authorized by the Public Schools Act, hereby give [or gives] notice that

a Special School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in said School Section will be held at———, on———, the———day of———, 18—, at the hour of——— in the———for the transaction of the following special business, viz.—[*here state it*].

A. B. }
C. D. } *Trustees.*
E. F. }

[or G. H., Pub. Sch. Inspector.]

Dated this——day of———, 18—.

Note.—No business but that mentioned in this notice can be transacted at the special meeting thus called.

(*Section 28.*)

5. FORM OF NOTICE BY TOWNSHIP CLERK TO COUNTY INSPECTOR ON FIRST SCHOOL SECTION MEETING.

Township Clerk's Office,
———, 18 .

SIR,—The Municipal Council of this Township has formed a School Section No. —. The boundaries of this new School Section are as follows, viz. [*Insert them.*]

You will please call the School Meeting by posting written notices describing the section in at least three of the most public places in the new School Section, at least six days before the last Wednesday in December, as provided in the Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To C. D.,
——— Post Office.

A. B.,
Township Clerk.

(*Section 28.*)

6. FORM OF NOTICE FOR FIRST SCHOOL SECTION MEETING.

The undersigned, having been authorized by the Municipal Council of the Township of———to call the First Public School Meeting in the newly formed section No.—, in said Township, hereby gives notice that a Meeting of the Ratepayers of such School Section will be held at——— on ——, the——day of———, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon for the election of three fit and proper persons to act as School Trustees for such section.

The boundaries of the School Section herein designated are as follows viz. [*Insert them here.*]

Dated this——day of———, 18—.

A. B.

(Section 25.)

7. FORM OF CONCURRENCE IN RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEES.

A. B., our colleague, as Trustee of School Section No.—, Township of ———, having intimated to us his desire to resign his office as such trustee, we the undersigned remaining Trustees of the School Section named do hereby consent to his resignation, as authorized by the twenty-fifth section of the Public Schools Act, such resignation to take effect on the election of his successor at a meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section called by us, and to take place on the—— day of——, 18—.

A. B. } *Remaining*
C. D. } *Trustees.*

Dated this——day of——, 18—.

Note.—To be given to the retiring Trustee for presentation to the Chairman of the School Meeting called as above.

(Section 37.)

8. FORM OF REQUEST TO INSPECTOR TO APPOINT A SCHOOL SECTION AUDITOR.

———, ———, 18 .

SIR,—The Trustees, [*or the School Meeting, as the case may be*] having neglected to appoint a School Auditor [*or the Auditor appointed having refused to Act*] the undersigned Ratepayers of School Section No.—, in the Township of———, hereby request that you would appoint a School Auditor for the Section, as authorized by the thirty-seventh section of the Public Schools Act.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

A. B. } *Ratepayers*
C. D. } *of the Sec.*

To E. F., *Pub. Sch. Inspector.*

(Section 39, (4 a.))

9. SCHOOL AUDITOR'S FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON INTERESTED IN THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS OF A SECTION.

———, ——— 18

SIR,—As authorized by the thirty-ninth section of the Public Schools Act, the undersigned Auditor of the Accounts of School Section No. ———, in the Township of ———, hereby requires your attendance

at the audit of these accounts, to be held at——, on—— the —— day of—— at the hour of —— o'clock in the——. You are also hereby required by said School Act (under penalty for refusal or neglect) to bring with you any books, papers or writings connected with such accounts, and to lay them before the Auditor or Auditors of the Section. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B., *Auditor of School Sec.*

To C.D. } Trustee.
 E.F. } Secretary-Treasurer.
 G.H. } other person.
 [as the case may be].

(Section 39, (4 c.)

10. FORM OF WARRANT TO ENFORCE COLLECTION OF MONEYS AWARDED TO BE PAID BY SCHOOL AUDITORS.

The undersigned Auditor, [or Auditors] of the School Accounts of Public School No.—, in the Township of——, by virtue of the powers vested in me [or us] by the thirty-ninth section of the Public Schools Act, hereby authorizes and requires you, [*insert name of Collector*] after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the person [*persons, or corporation*] named below the sum [*or sums*] of money, set opposite his [their or its] name [*or names*] being the sum or sums awarded by the undersigned Auditor [*or Auditors*] aforesaid, to be paid by such person [*persons, or corporations*], and to pay within —— days from the receipt thereof the amount so collected, after retaining your lawful fees, to —— whose discharge shall be your acquittance therefor. And in default of payment on demand by the person [*persons, or corporation*] named below, you are hereby authorized and required, within three days after such default of payment, to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person [*persons, or corporation*] making said default.

Given under my hand as Auditor [*or our hands as Auditors*], this —— day of ——, 18—.

To E. F., Collector of moneys awarded by Auditor to be paid.

A. B., } Auditor [or Auditors] of the
 [C.D.] } School Section aforesaid.

[*Insert here the names and amounts as above intimated.*]

Note.—The 39th (c) section of the said Act cited above, declares that the person named in the foregoing warrant "shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the "moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the "property of the party or corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a "Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of said Court."

(Sections 40, (3), 117, 118, 119 and 130.)

11. FORM OF REQUISITION ON THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SCHOOL MONEYS.

In terms of the fortieth [or, in the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, the one hundred and eighteenth] section of the Public Schools Act, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section No. — of the township [*or the Public School Board, or Board of Education, of the city, town or incorporated village*] hereby applies to the Municipal Council of the township [*city, town or incorporated village, as the case may be*] for the sums of money set forth in the accompanying estimate for the support and maintenance of the Public School [*or Schools*] in the aforesaid section [*city, town or incorporated village*] for the year ending on the 31st December, 18—.

[Here follows the estimate.]

The school corporation as aforesaid hereby respectfully requests that the Municipal Council of the township [*city, town, etc.,*] shall, as required by the one hundred and seventeenth [*or, by the one hundred and eighteenth*] section of the Public Schools Act, provide by assessment the foregoing amount of — dollars for the current expenses of the school [*or schools*] under charge of the Board, as per estimate herewith.

A. B., Chairman. } *Corporate*
C. D., Secretary. } *Seal.*

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the — of —.

Note.—This requisition, in the case of Rural School Trustees, must be sent to the Clerk of the Council concerned not later than the end of July, and in time for the August meeting.

In case moneys are required for the erection of school houses, purchase of site, etc., the words "provide by assessment" in the foregoing requisition should be altered to "provide by debenture for the purchase of a school site" (or the "erection of a school building," as the case may be.) See Sections 129-135.

(Section 40 (7)).

12. FORM OF NOTICE OF EXEMPTION TO TOWNSHIP CLERK.

SIR,—As authorized by the fortieth section of the Public Schools Act, the undersigned trustees of School Section No. —, in the township of —, at a meeting held on the — day of —, exempted as "indigent" the following persons resident in the School Section, from the payment of all school rates, [*or above — mills on the dollar, as the case may be,*] in support of the school.

A. B., } *Trustees*
C. D., } *of the*
E. F. } *Section.*

To G. H., Township Clerk, — Post Office.

[Insert list here.]

Note.—This intimation must be given by the School Trustees to the Township Clerk "on or before the first of August" in any year.

(Section 40 (4).)

13. FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE OF RURAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR
TEACHERS' SALARIES.

————— 18——.

——— days [*or months*] after date, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section ———, of the Township of ———, in the County of ———, promises to pay to ——— the sum of ——— dollars, advanced to it by the said ——— for the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and hereby agrees to allow at the rate of ——— per cent. per annum for such advance

\$————— School Trustees, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B.,} \\ \text{C. D.,} \\ \text{E. F.,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ [L. S.]}$

Note.—Not more than eight per cent. per annum can be lawfully paid by Trustees for loans of this nature. The form of note may be varied so that the amount of interest or discount can be included in the face value of the note.

(Section 69.)

14. FORM OF NOTICE BY ARBITRATORS TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN A
SCHOOL SITE.

The undersigned Arbitrators appointed to appraise the damages and determine the claims of all parties concerned in regard to the Public School Site selected for Section No.—, in the township of ———, known as part of lot No. — in the said township, hereby give notice to all such parties that they will meet to hear and determine the claims on such part lot on ——— the ——— day of ———, 18—. You are hereby notified to attend such meeting or submit your claim in writing to the Arbitrators on the day named.

Dated at, ———; this ——— day of ———, 18—.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B.,} \\ \text{C. D.,} \\ \text{E. F.,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Arbitrators for} \\ \text{School Site.} \\ \text{[Seal]} \text{ No.—, Tp. of ——.} \end{array}$

To G. H., owner.

I. J., lessee.

K. L., tenant.

M. N., (other party concerned.)

(Section 81 (2).)

15. FORM OF NOTICE BY TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF ITS INTENTION TO ALTER THE BOUNDARIES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION, ETC.

Township Clerk's Office, ——— 18.—.

The Municipal Council of the township of ———, hereby gives public notice to the ratepayers and other parties concerned of School Section [*or School Sections*] No. —, [*or Nos.*] in this township, that it is the intention of the Council to alter the boundaries [*devise or unite such section or sections, as the case may be,*] of that section at a meeting of the Council to be held on the ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B., *Township Clerk.*

Note.—This intimation may be posted in the School Section or School Sections concerned, or published in a local newspaper; or it may be sent to the School Trustees of the Sections to be affected by the proposed change. The eighty-first (2) Section of the Public Schools Act authorizes the Council to give the notice "in such manner as the Council may deem expedient."

(Sections 82 (1), and 87.)

16. FORM OF APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO SCHOOL SECTION BOUNDARIES, UNION OR OTHERWISE.

The undersigned trustees [*or five ratepayers or Public School Inspector*], of [*Union*] School Section No. —, in the Township of ———, as authorized by the eighty-second [*or eighty-seventh*] section of the Public Schools Act, hereby appeal to the Municipal Council of the County of ———, against the action [*or refusal to act—as in the case of ordinary school sections—on application being duly made to it, on the part*] of the Council of the Township of ——— in regard to the boundaries of our School Section.

Dated at ——— this ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B.,	}	<i>Trustees</i>
C. D.,		<i>[Union] Sch. Sec.</i>
E. F.,		<i>No.—.</i>

[or signed by five ratepayers of the Section, or by the Public School Inspector, in case of Union Sections.

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council,
County of ———

(Sections 82 (3), and 87.)

17. FORM OF NOTICE OF THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS IN REGARD TO AN APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL.

The undersigned Public School Inspector, one of the Arbitrators appointed by the Municipal Council of the County of ———, to consider

and decide upon an appeal to the Council in regard to the boundaries of School Section No. —, in the Township of———, hereby gives notice to the trustees of the Section [*or other Section, and to the Clerk of the Township concerned*] that the Arbitrators have agreed to the following award in the case:—

[*Insert it.*]

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.
Arbitrator.

To the Trustees of School Section No.—
and
To the Clerk of the Township of———.

Note.—This form may be altered so as to meet the case of Union School Section Appeals, provided for in Section 87.

—————
(Section 86 (1).)

18. FORM OF PETITION TO TOWNSHIP COUNCIL IN REGARD TO UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

The petition to the Council of the Township of———of [five] rate-payers of said Township respectfully sheweth: That they are desirous that a Union School Section should be formed out of parts of the Townships of———[*or they are desirous that the boundaries of Union School Section No.—, in the Townships of———, should be altered [or dissolved] as the case may be.*]

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the request which they have herein made may be granted, so far as the Council of your Township is concerned, in terms of the eighty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F., etc. } *Petitioners.*

To the Clerk of the Council,
Township of———.

Note.—An original copy of the foregoing petition must be sent to the Clerk of each of the Townships concerned, not later than August or September of any year, so that the respective by-laws required can be passed not later than the 25th December, as required by law. Sec. 86, cl. (7).

—————
(Section 86 (3).)

19. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
—————, 18—.

SIR,—I hereby notify you that a meeting of the Arbitrators appointed to form [*alter or dissolve*] a Union School Section [*or the Union School*

Section No.—, in the Township of———,] as requested by the rate-payers concerned, will be held at———, on the———day of———, 18—, at the hour of — o'clock in the forenoon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Clerk of the Township of———

Note.—A similar notice is to be sent to the Clerks of each of the Townships concerned. See Section 86 (3).

(*Section 91 (1).*)

20. FORM OF NOTICE OF EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS BY THE TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

The undersigned Assessors of the Township of———, as authorized and required by the ninety-first Section of the Public Schools Act, hereby give notice to the Clerks of the above said Townships that they have met and determined the proportion of the annual requisition for school purposes of the Public School Trustees of Union Section No.—, of the said Townships, which shall be levied upon and collected from the taxable property of the respective Municipalities out of which the Union School Section is formed. This proportion of assessment, so fixed and determined by us, shall remain in force for three years from the date of this notice.

Dated at———, this———day of———, 18—.

A. B., }
C. D., etc. } *Assessors as
aforesaid.*

To the Clerk of the Council, Township of———

Note.—An original copy of this notice, signed by the agreeing Assessors is to be sent to the Clerk of each of the Township Councils concerned.

(*Section 103 (1).*)

21. FORM OF NOTICE REQUESTING THAT SCHOOL ELECTION SHALL BE HELD ON SAME DAY AS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

—————, 18—.

The Board of Public School Trustees [*or Board of Education*] for the City [*Town, Incorporated Village or Township*] of———, hereby notifies the Municipal Council of the City [*Town, etc.*,] that the said Board has

passed a resolution requiring that the next election of Trustees to such Board shall take place on the same day as that on which the election of Municipal Councillors takes place.

A. B.,
Secretary of the Board.

To the Clerk of the Council, Township [City, etc.,] of—

Note.—This notice must be sent to the Municipal Clerk on or before the first of October in any year. See 103 (1.)

(Section 151.)

22. FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR ENGAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL
 TEACHER.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this—day of—, 18—, between the Public School Trustees of Section No.—, in the Township of— [or the Public School Board of the City, Town or Village of]— and— of—, the holder of a—class certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario, as follows:—

1. The [Trustees or Board of Public School Trustees] hereby employ for their said school such Teacher, at the yearly salary of—dollars, for the term of one year, beginning on the—day of— one thousand eight hundred and—, and ending on the—day of—, one thousand eight hundred and—, and further agree that they and their successors in office will pay such salary to the said Teacher at least quarterly, and will exercise all powers and perform all duties under the Public Schools Act and Regulations of the Education Department, which may be requisite for making such payment.

2. The Teacher agrees with the said Board of Public School Trustees, to teach and conduct the said school during the said term, according to the said Law and Regulations in that behalf.

3. The foregoing is subject to the following conditions: (1) That the Teacher shall continue to be the holder of a legal certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario. (2) That holidays and vacations prescribed by the Law and Regulations are excepted from the said term. (3) That the days on which the teacher has attended the meetings of Teachers' Associations or Institutes, as certified by the Inspector or Chairman thereof, shall be allowed him as if he had actually taught in the said school; and, (4) That in case of sickness, as certified by a registered medical practitioner, he shall be entitled to receive his salary without deduction, for such period as may be authorized under the Statute in that behalf.

4. The Trustees or School Board and the Teacher may, at their option, respectively terminate this engagement by giving notice in writing to the other of them at least—calendar months previously, and so as to terminate on the last day of a calendar month.

5. This agreement shall also be construed to continue in force from year to year, unless and until it is terminated by the notice hereinbefore prescribed.

As witness the Corporate Seal of the said Trustees or School Board and the hand and seal of the Teacher, on the day and year first above-mentioned.

..... } Trustees. [Corporate Seal.]
 }
 }
 Teacher. [Seal.]

In presence of
 [In Duplicate.] One copy to be retained by the Trustees and the other
 by the Teacher

—————
 (Section 164.)

23. FORM OF TRUSTEES' REQUEST TO INSPECTOR TO SUSPEND THE CERTIFICATE OF A TEACHER.

—————, 18—.

The Trustees of School Section, No. —, in the Township of ———, hereby inform the Public School Inspector that ———, a teacher holding a certificate of qualification valid in this County, has wilfully neglected [*or refused*] to carry out an agreement entered into at common law with us as Trustees. We, therefore, request you to suspend the certificate of such teacher in terms of the one hundred and sixty-fifth section of the Public Schools Act.

A. B., } Trustees of
 C. D., } School Section
 E. F., } No. —.

To the Public School Inspector. ———

(Section 164.)

24. FORM OF NOTICE TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHER OF THE SUSPENSION OF TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

—————, 18—.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the one hundred and sixty-fourth section of the Public Schools Act, I hereby notify you that I have suspended your certificate of qualification [*or the certificate of qualification of ———*] as a Public School Teacher in School Section, No. —, in the Township of ———, and within my jurisdiction. My reasons for doing so are as follows, viz.:—[*Insert them*].

A. B.,
 Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Public School Teacher, and to the
 Trustees of School Section, No. —.

*(Section 166.)*25. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF THE
SUSPENSION OF A TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

_____, 18—.

The undersigned, Inspector of Public Schools in the _____ of _____, hereby notifies the Honorable Minister of Education, that by virtue of the authority vested in him in that behalf he has suspended the certificate of qualification held by _____, a Public School Teacher within his jurisdiction, for the following reasons, viz.:—*[Insert them]*. The certificate suspended was issued by the late Chief Superintendent of Education [*Council of Public Instruction, or the Minister of Education, as the case may be*] and is dated the _____ of _____, 18—. It is of the _____ class, grade _____.

A. B.,

Public School Inspector.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Education.

*(Section 167.)*26. FORM OF NOTICE TO A TEACHER OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNTY
BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO CONSIDER HIS CASE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

_____, 18—.

The Public School Inspector hereby notifies _____, a school teacher, whose certificate of qualification was suspended by him on the _____ day of _____, 18—, that a meeting of the County Board of Examiners will be held at _____ on _____, the _____ day of _____, 18—, to consider the suspension of such certificate.

A. B.,

Public School Inspector.

To C. D.,
Public School Teacher.

*(Section 183 (10).)*27. FORM OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO A TEACHER BY A PUBLIC
SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

This is to certify that I, _____, as Public School Inspector of the County of _____, having received an application from the Trustees of School Section No. —, desiring that the services of M—

————— [name in full], may become legally available for such school, and having obtained the approval of the Minister of Education, do hereby grant under the authority of the Public Schools Act, a certificate of qualification to the said ————— to teach such School until the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Examiners in the month of —————, 188 .

As witness my hand this —————

A. B.,
Public School Inspector

In the presence of

—————

—————

(Section 213.)

28. FORM OF NOTICE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF NEGLECT TO EDUCATE CHILD OR CHILDREN.

SIR,—The Board of Public School Trustees for ———, ———, hereby informs you that the officer appointed for that purpose has reported to it that ———, your child [or children] [or ———, under your care or guardianship] has [or have] not attended any school, or has [or have] not otherwise been under efficient elementary instruction, as required by the two hundred and ninth and following sections of the Public Schools Act.

Before bringing this neglect on your part before the magistrate having jurisdiction in such cases, the trustees hereby notify you to attend a meeting of the Board to be held at ——— on———, the ——— day of ———, 18—, or send such explanation of the alleged neglect to the Board at that meeting as you may deem necessary and proper.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. B.,
Secretary to the Board.

To C. D.,
Parent [or Guardian] of

—————

II.—UNIVERSITY AND DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

A.—SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

As the Departmental Regulations show, candidates for Second Class non-professional certificates will be examined on the Pass Matriculation papers in Arts of the University of Toronto, and candidates for First Class non-professional certificates on the honor papers for the same examination. The following Syllabus, defining the scope and character of the examinations in English, Natural Science and Physics, and Mathematics, was adopted at a meeting of the Senate of the University held on the 10th and 11th November, 1887:—

ENGLISH.

I. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND PHILOLOGY.

For pass, Etymology and Syntax, with exercises thereon. For honors the same subjects as for pass, with the sounds and alphabet, outlines of Historical Grammar, and Philology. In Philology the following sections of Earle's *Philology of the English Tongue* (4th edition) are recommended for reference as indicating the scope and character of the examination:—Sections 1 and 193 to 613 inclusive, omitting such details as are unimportant at this stage of the candidates' knowledge of the language.

II. ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND PROSE LITERATURE.

For pass and honors: the framing of sentences and paragraphs; paraphrasing of prose; expansion and contraction of prose passages; synonyms; correction of errors; the elements and qualities of style; themes based upon the prose literature prescribed; the critical study of the prose literature prescribed, involving the study of the merits and defects of the author's language, sentences and paragraphs. On this subject no special paper will be submitted for honors, but in the pass paper there will be for honors a few questions of a more difficult character than some of those set for pass.

III. POETICAL LITERATURE.

The object of the papers for both pass and honors will be to determine whether the candidate understands and appreciates the author's meaning. This involves the careful study of the form in which the author expresses himself. Paraphrasing, derivation, synonyms, proper names and historical points, figurative language, sentence and paragraph structure, and metrical form, will all be considered solely from this point of view. The biography of the writers and the history of the periods in which they lived, will be dealt with in this connection, only in so far as they may have affected the meaning or the form of the texts prescribed. The candidate will also be expected to have memorized the finest passages.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND PHYSICS.

I. PHYSICS.

For candidates for Third Class Certificates, the examination in Physics will be wholly directed to testing whether the candidates have clear ideas respecting some of the more obvious properties of matter, and an accurate non-quantitative knowledge of the more elementary facts and laws of Physics. If any arithmetical questions are proposed, they will be very elementary. The teaching should be by observation and experiment.

Candidates for Pass Matriculation (or Second Class Certificates) are supposed to continue their qualitative study of Physics; but to prepare them for the quantitative study of the subject, they are required by the programme to take the most elementary part of the Kinematics of a point, the Dynamics (Kinetics and Statics) of a Particle, and the Statics of a Fluid. The examination papers will consequently be composite, containing what have above been called qualitative questions and a few quantitative or mathematical problems, but the latter will be elementary and easy. In teaching the subject there should, therefore, be a combination of the experimental and the rational methods, but less attention should be given to Statics than this subject has received in the past.

II. BIOLOGY.*

Elements of Zoology.

Vertebrate as distinguished from Invertebrate animals. Structure of a vertebrate animal as exemplified by a Fish. Form of the body: its regions, the paired and unpaired fins. The skin: its structure and functions. The skeleton: vertebral column and vertebræ; skull and hard parts of the fins: muscles: nervous system and sense organs; alimentary system, mouth, tongue and teeth; intestinal canal; its various parts and the glands connected with it; their functions. The vascular system; lymphatics and lymphatic glands; heart and blood vessels, arteries, veins, and capillaries; respiratory system, gills; air bladder; excretory system.

Common forms of Canadian Fish. Classification of these—Zoological nomenclature. Important peculiarities of the Ganoid Fish.

Differences of terrestrial as compared with aquatic Vertebrates—the adaptation to a different medium. A Frog in its young and adult stages compared with a Fish. Metamorphosis; other Canadian Amphibia.

Reptiles: their classification and structural peculiarities; the Painted Turtle, Alligator, Lizard, and Garter Snake as types.

Structural agreement between Birds and Lizards; adaptation to aerial life.

Mammals: the three great groups and their geographical distribution. The opossum and its young. The higher mammalia and the common

* The details of the course in Botany are given under Form I. of the High School course of study.

Canadian representatives of the orders of these. Adaptation to different modes of life : terrestrial, arboreal, subterranean, aquatic, aerial.

Comparison of relative position of organs in Vertebrate and Invertebrate animals. The Crayfish as exemplifying the difference. Its segments and limbs, their arrangement and functions. Structural differences of the organs from those of Vertebrates. Other Arthropods, such as the Grasshopper, Spider and Thousand Legs.

The Earthworm and Leech as examples of Annelids. The Clam, Pond Snail and Slug, as examples of Molluscs. Comparison of these with each other and with the Annelids and Arthropods as to form and structure.

The other Invertebrate Sub-Kingdoms and their terrestrial and fresh-water representatives.

Biology.—Its scope and aims ; its relation to Physics and Chemistry. Common peculiarities of all living bodies. Points of agreement and difference between Plants and Animals. Sub-division of Biological knowledge. Morphology and Physiology. The relation of Plants and Animals to each other, and to their environment. Diseases of Plants and Animals. Practical applications of Biology.

The scope of the examination in Botany, Zoology, and Biology, is the same for Honor Students as for Pass Students, but a more detailed knowledge of the subjects will be required, and questions of greater difficulty will be set. It will be assumed that the compound microscope is used in preparing for this examination.

At both the pass and the honor examinations it will be assumed that the work has been taken up practically.

III. CHEMISTRY.

In preparing pupils for the examination in Chemistry, the attention of teachers is directed to the following points. At both the pass and the honor examinations it will be assumed that the work has been taken up practically. Only such facts will be considered of importance as are required to illustrate the simpler theories of the constitution of matter, and only such portions of these theories as are needed for the explanation of the simpler facts. The following Syllabus contains an outline of such theories :—

1. Definition of the objects of the Science : its relation to Physics, and the relation of the Physical Sciences (Chemistry and Physics) to Biology.

2. Definitions of matter in its three forms—gaseous, liquid and solid. A chemist confines his attention to homogeneous forms of matter ; importance of mass (weight) as a measure of matter ; all matter, without an exception, is subject to chemical change. By continuing the chemical changes, which result in a lighter form of matter, chemists are led to a limited number of forms which can not be made to give any lighter matter. These forms of matter have distinct spectra as gases. From these in almost all cases the original matter may be constructed. They are therefore called the Elements.

3. The names of the Elements—The laws of combination of the Elements in *Definite Proportion*, *Multiple Proportion*, *Reciprocal Proportion*. Dalton's theory that the Elements are composed of atoms explains these laws. The use and meaning of the term molecule, The use of symbols to denote atoms and molecules, and the use of equations to denote chemical change.

4. Dalton's theory does not admit of practical application unless we have the means of measuring the number of atoms in a molecule. Dalton assumed that he knew this number, *e.g.* H O for water. Chemists solve the problem by Avogadro's Law, that "equal volumes of gases, measured at the same temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules, and therefore weigh in the ratio of the weights of these molecules," deduced from the physical laws of gases, and from their relative densities as compared with their combining weights, and also from the laws of combination by volume.

5. The study of the combination of the Elements, Hydrogen and Chlorine, gives proof that the molecule of Hydrogen contains two parts. The study of the compound Hydrogen Chloride convinces chemists that these parts are indivisible, and therefore atoms. Hydrogen is therefore represented by the symbol H_2 .

6. Hence, that volume of any gas will weigh its molecular weight in any system of weight, which weighs two units of weight when filled with hydrogen gas at the same temperature and pressure. Thus 22.327 litres at $0^\circ C.$, and 760 mm. Bar. of Hydrogen, weigh two grams, and of any other gas its molecular weight in grams. In like manner 377 cubic feet at $60^\circ F.$, and 30 inches Bar. of Hydrogen weigh 2 lbs., and therefore this volume of any gas at same temperature and pressure weighs its molecular weight in lbs. avoirdupois.

7. Chemists have agreed to take the least weight of any Element found in such a molecular weight as the weight of the atom,

8. The law of the specific heat of the elements may be used to determine atomic weight.

9. Classification of the elements by their atomic weight and by the chemical character of their compounds. Outlines of Mendelejeff's classification. Allotropic modifications of the elements. Valency.

10. The relations of acids, salts and bases. Nomenclature.

11. The law of isomorphism; its application to the determination of atomic weight.

12. The conditions of chemical combination. Heat as cause and result of chemical action.

13. Many of the physical properties of bodies may be traced to the properties of the individual atoms. Molecular volume of solids and liquids.

14. The following selection of the elements, with their most characteristic compounds may be studied in illustration of the outlines of Mendeleeff's classification of the elements :—

Hydrogen.	Sodium. Potassium.	Magnesium. Zinc.	Calcium. Strontium. Barium	Boron. Aluminium.
Carbon. Silicon. Tin. Lead.	Nitrogen. Phosphorus. Arsenic. Antimony. Bismuth.	Oxygen. Sulphur.	Fluorine. Chlorine. Bromine. Iodine.	Manganese. Iron. Gold. Platinum.

MATHEMATICS.

Second Class (Pass Matriculation) Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

The examination will cover the whole course.

ALGEBRA.

Elementary Rules ; Factoring ; Highest Common Measure ; Lowest Common Multiple ; Square Root ; Cube Root ; Fractions ; Ratio ; Indices ; Surds ; Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities ; Quadratic Equations.

EUCLID.—BOOKS I, II. AND III.

While the examination paper will consist in part of book work, its special object will be the determination of the extent to which candidates have mastered the principles of the subject rather than of their familiarity with the text in its usual form, and will include *easy* deductions illustrative of such principles.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Under Departmental Regulation 51, a Commercial Course is prescribed for the first form of High Schools. In order to define more clearly the limits of this course and to indicate the scope of the examination, the following Syllabus has been prepared by the Education Department for the guidance of Candidates and High School Masters :—

Writing :

To take a correct position at the desk, and to hold the pen properly ; to be familiar with the finger, forearm or muscular, whole arm and

combined movements, and also with the exercises most suitable for each ; to combine the *elements* so as to form the letters correctly ; to analyze the letters ; to combine letters so as to form words, paying attention to slant, spacing, height, shading, etc. ; to classify letters according to their formation ; to write fair ordinary script, and also headings of accounts, invoices, etc.

It should be the aim to secure free movement from the first. As there is a tendency on the part of the pupils to use the fingers far too much, the teacher will do well to insist on the practice of the muscular movement.

Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions :

The nature and object of book-keeping ; opening, conducting, and closing accounts, as cash, merchandise, personal and incidental accounts ; to work easy exercises and sets, using only one "book of accounts" ; to distinguish between the two great classes of accounts ; to work out sets, using the day-book, journal and ledger ; to take off a trial balance and correct errors ; to make out a statement of resources and liabilities, and also of losses and gains ; to make out a balance sheet ; to work out sets by single entry ; to change from single to double entry and *vice versa* ; to be familiar with the different kinds of commercial paper—bills, invoices, receipts, orders, due bills, credit notes, checks, promissory notes, chattel notes, accommodation notes, drafts, bills of exchange ; the endorsement of notes, checks, etc. ; the nature and use of auxiliary books—cash book, bill book, sales book, invoice book, inventory book, bank book, check book ; entries for renewing and discounting notes, cross entries, writing off bad debts ; the nature and use of the journal, day book, special column journal, special column cash book, petty cash book, petty ledger, private ledger ; single and joint shipments, commission sales book, shipment invoices, and account sales ; partnership—to open, conduct and close a set of books, branch houses, manufacturing, dealings with banks ; correspondence—business letters, telegrams, advertisements circulars, etc.

Précis Writing :

To condense correspondence or official documents so as to give what is really important in clear concise language, so methodically arranged that a person who has not time to read the originals may acquaint himself readily with all that is really essential in them. The merit of such a *Précis* consists in its brevity, completeness, clearness, and judicious arrangement.

Indexing :

To show how letters, bills, accounts, etc., should be arranged and indexed so as to be easily referred to.

In Drawing the authorized Drawing books indicate the course fully.

B.—LIST OF SUBJECTS AND NUMBER OF PAPERS TO BE SET AT THE THIRD CLASS, SECOND CLASS, AND FIRST CLASS C NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

I. EXAMINATION FOR THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES.

(Papers to be set by the Central Committee.)

*Reading and Orthoëpy.....	One paper.
English Grammar	"
Composition and Prose Literature	"
Poetical Literature.....	"
History and Geography.....	"
Arithmetic and Mensuration....	"
Algebra	"
Commercial Course	Two papers.
Drawing	One paper.
Physics	"
Botany.....	"
Latin	{ Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.
French.....	
German	" " "

The Senate of the University also adopted the following Schedule of subjects and papers:

II. SECOND CLASS OR PASS MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

English Grammar	One paper.
English Composition and Prose } Literature.....	"
Poetical Literature.....	"
History and Geography	"
Arithmetic	"
Algebra	"
Geometry	"
Physics	"
Chemistry	"
†Biology (only Botany for 1888).	"
Latin	{ Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.
French.....	
German	" " "

* An oral examination will also be held in Reading.

† After 1888 there will be two papers on Biology—one on Botany and one on Zoology and Biology.

III. FIRST C OR HONOR EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION.

English Grammar and Philology.	One paper.
English Composition and Prose Literature.....	{ One paper (The same as for pass, with a few more difficult questions for honors and First C.)
Poetical Literature	
History and Geography	One paper.
Algebra	"
Geometry	"
Trigonometry	"
Chemistry	"
*Biology (only Botany for 1888)	"
Greek	One paper on Authors.
Latin	{ Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition.
Latin and Greek.....	
French.....	{ One paper on Greek and Latin Grammar.
German	{ Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.
	" " "

III.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR FIRST CLASS GRADING.

Under Regulation 62, of the Education Department, sub-section (*d*) of I. and II., and (*c*) of III., a portion of the grant voted by the Legislature to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, is to be paid according to the "condition and suitability of the school premises." In order that Boards of Trustees may understand the basis on which this portion of the High School grant is divided, the following description of the items mentioned in the said Regulation is submitted for their guidance :

Water closets.—If outside, to be convenient to the school building but far enough removed to prevent contamination of the air breathed by the pupils. Separate closets for the sexes, under separate roofs, at least several feet apart, each containing separate compartments (four for the first fifty in attendance, and one for each subsequent fifty), the boys' to be of glazed brick or similar material; or when of wood, to be painted in a dark color and sanded. Urinals for the boys; also divided into compartments, and properly placed. In the case of Union Schools, the closets for the use of High School pupils must be separate and distinct from those for the use of Public School pupils. Separate and locked closets for the teachers. Entrances of closets screened from observation. Provision for cleaning and deodorizing the closets and urinals at suitable intervals. Suitable walks from school building to closets, so that they may be reached with comforts in all kinds of weather. A high board fence between boys' side and girls' side, from the closets to the school building. If inside the school building, the above conditions must be satisfied *mutatis mutandis*.

Water supply.—A good well or other supply of pure water on the premises; water filters in the school building, with provision for frequent replenishment. If the supply be from water-works, a sufficient number of suitable taps.

School grounds.—To be used for High School purposes only; well situated and easily accessible; of not less than one acre. Grounds properly levelled and drained; planted with shade trees, and ornamental trees and shrubs; laid out with flower beds and grass plots in front of the school building. Separate play grounds for the sexes. Grounds well fenced (ornamental fence in front,) with separate entrances and walks for the sexes. Suitable provision for keeping the grounds in good order.

External appearance of School Building.—Building separate from public school building; placed at least 30 feet from the public highway and remote from any disturbing noises; of good architectural appearance.

Class-rooms.—A room in which all the pupils can assemble. Class-rooms conveniently arranged and tasteful in appearance; well proportioned and oblong in shape; ceilings at least 14 feet high and 12 square feet on the floor; ceilings white. walls colored, not white, French grey or a light stone color preferred; floors in good order; a suitable platform for the teacher's desk; in three and more masters' schools a special class-room for the teaching of science; suitable provision for cleaning and dusting; separate entrances to each class-room for the sexes.

Halls.—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate and with separate main entrances, for the sexes; with covered porches or other suitable provision of this nature; separate means of egress to the water-closets; if the building is of two or more stories, separate and suitable stair-cases for the sexes; door mats and scrapers.

Waiting-rooms.—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement, separate for the sexes, suitably furnished with seats.

Cap-rooms.—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate for the sexes; furnished with cap-hooks, and a lavatory or other suitable provision of this nature.

Teachers' private rooms.—At least one for the joint use of the staff; of suitable size and convenient arrangement; suitably and comfortably furnished.

Desks.—Sufficient for the attendance; of suitable size and finish; single preferred, with movable seats and adjustable lids: placed at proper intervals; a suitable desk and chair in each class-room for the teacher. At least two visitors' chairs in each class-room. Suitable tables in the Science room (or laboratory) for experimental work.

Blackboards.—Of sufficient extent and good quality: at a suitable distance from the floor, and properly placed in regard to light. Troughs to hold chalk dust. A proper supply of erasers.

Lighting.—Of sufficient quantity, from the left; windows large and numerous, with large panes, placed well up in the walls. A proper supply of blinds—opaque blinds, should there be windows on the right side, or the rear, or in front.

Heating.—If by stoves, of sufficient capacity, they and the stove pipes being so placed that all parts of each room may be properly warmed. Stoves surrounded by fire screens, if near the desks. A water-can on each stove. A proper supply of wood or coal boxes. If by hot air, hot water or steam, the quantity and distribution of the heat to be sufficient. Stoves or other heating apparatus in good condition. A thermometer in each class-room. A uniform temperature of 67 degrees maintained in winter. Provision for heating the halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, and teachers' private rooms, as well as the class rooms.

Ventilation.—Proper provision in each room for the ingress of pure warm air, and the egress of foul air, so that there may be a complete change at least three times every hour. Windows (with sashes) to be adjusted by weights and pulleys, so as to be readily lowered from above, and raised from above. Movable fan-lights over each class room door.

IV.—LISTS OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

(The references in the list are to the *High School Chemistry* and the *High School Physics*.)

A.—CHEMICAL: FOR SCHOOLS WITH TWO MASTERS.

	Probable Cost.
1. 1 Flask, 32-ounce	\$0 35
2. 2 Flasks, 16 "	0 50
3. 4 " 8 "	0 60
4. 1 Flask, 4 "	0 10
5. 3 Woulff's Bottles, 2 or 3-neck, 1 pint	1 65
6. 2 Gas or Wash Bottles, pint and quart	0 75
7. 2 Funnels, 3 and 4-ounce	0 25
8. 2 Spirit Lamps, 3 and 4-ounce	0 90
9. 1 nest, Beakers (5)	0 90
10. 5 dozen Test Tubes, 5-inch	1 40
11. Test Tubes, 3 each, 6, 7 and 8-inch	0 35
12. 4 Retorts, stoppered, 8-ounce	1 50
13. 2 " " 16 "	1 00
14. 1 Receiver for Retort, pint	0 50
15. 2 Glass Jars, for collecting gases, quart	0 50
16. Circular Glass Covers, for same	0 10
17. 1 Oxygen Globe or Sun, 10-inch.	1 45
18. Stirring Rods, glass, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	0 10
19. 1 Graduate, 50 cc.	0 50
20. 1 " 2-ounce.	0 45
21. $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Glass Tubing, assorted sizes for lamp work and fitting up apparatus	2 00
22. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Hard Glass, do.	0 55

Probable Cost.

23.	Support, universal joints.....	\$1 00
24.	2 Bunsen Burners, air regulator. (If gas is not used, large spirit lamps should be substituted).....	1 20
25.	1 Retort Stand, iron, 2-ring	0 50
26.	1 " " 3 "	0 70
27.	1 Copper Retort, for oxygen, 16-ounce	2 50
28.	2 Gas Bags, for storing gas, 2-gallon, or gas holder.....	3 50
29.	2 Stop-Cocks and Rubber Plug, to fit item 28.....	1 60
30.	1 Pneumatic Trough.....	0 75
31.	1 Balloon, of collodion, to show levity of H.....	0 65
32.	4 Tubes, different sizes, for H. tones	0 50
33.	1 Funnel Tube	0 20
34.	3 Thistle Tubes.....	0 45
35.	2 Pipettes, straight stems, one with bent stem.....	0 55
36.	2 Safety Tubes, 1-bulb.....	0 50
37.	1 book Chemical Labels	0 20
38.	1 set Cork Borers, brass, six in set.....	1 25
39.	1 Blowpipe	0 20
40.	1 Platinum Sponge	0 30
41.	2 Test-tube Brushes.....	0 15
42.	1 Pinch Cock	0 20
43.	1 Deflagrating Spoon	0 15
44.	2 dozen Corks, well assorted	0 30
45.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Rubber Stoppers, perforated	0 80
46.	1 Condenser, Liebig's, 15-inch.....	1 20
47.	1 Oxy-Hydrogen Lamp, with lime-holder.....	4 00
48.	2 Limes, for item 47.....	0 25
49.	Platinum Wire and Foil, 10 grains each	0 65
50.	1 Chemical Thermometer, 212 F. and 100 C.....	1 00
51.	2 Evaporating Dishes, 3 and 4-ounce.....	0 35
52.	1 package of Filters, circular, 3-inch.....	0 15
53.	$\frac{1}{4}$ quire Filters, square, large.....	0 10
54.	10 feet Magnesium Ribbon.....	0 55
55.	1 Crucible, Hessian.....	0 10
56.	1 " with cover, porcelain, 1-ounce.....	0 25
	Balances. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
57.	1 set Gramme Weights, 100 grammes to 1 centigr.....	3 00
58.	Mortar and Pestle.....	0 60
59.	Small coal oil lamp and chimney	0 30
60.	2 wax candles	0 10
61.	Aspirator and Blower combined.....	2 50 to 15 00
62.	Mica sheets, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	0 60
63.	2 pieces, wire gauze	0 20
64.	Battery. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
65.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Chloride of Calcium Tubes, assorted	0 75
66.	6 small Parafine Tapers.....	0 25
67.	Graduated Eudiometer.....	1 90
68.	Rubber tubing, assorted sizes, 4 feet	0 45
69.	Decomposition of water apparatus. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
70.	Apparatus for Figs. 9, 11 and 12	4 60
71.	Fig. 16. (See Physical Apparatus.)	

	Probable Cost.
72. Mercurial Trough and Mercury for Fig. 17., 2 lbs. mercury . . .	\$2 50
73. Glass Jacket for Eudiometer " " "	0 50
74. Hydrogen Generator, very light, with adjustable jet, Fig. 24. .	1 80
75. Iron Tube, bricks and grate, for Fig. 25. (Two Bunsen Lamps will do instead of charcoal fire.	0 75
76. Hard Glass Tube with bulb, Fig. 27	0 50
77. Sodium or Potassium Holder, Fig. 29	0 25
78. Fig. 30. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
79. Fig. 32. " "	
80. Large Jar for Fig. 35	1 45
81. 2 Bottomless Jars for Fig. 49	0 60
82. Porous Cell " 50	0 20
83. 4 Carbon Pencils.	0 25
84. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Ignition Tubes	0 75

B.—CHEMICAL: FOR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS WITH THREE OR MORE MASTERS.

	Probable Cost.
1. 2 Flasks, 32-ounce	\$0 70
2. 6 " 16 "	1 40
3. 2 " 12 "	0 40
4. 2 " 8 "	0 30
5. 2 " 4 "	0 20
6. 2 Woulff's Bottles, 2 or 3 neck, 1 pint	1 10
7. 1 " " 2 or 3 neck, 1 quart	0 75
8. 1 " " 2 or 3 neck, 1 pint	0 55
9. 2 Gas or Wash Bottles, quart	0 80
10. 2 " " " pint	0 65
11. 2 Funnels, 2-ounce	0 20
12. 2 " 4 "	0 30
13. 2 Spirit Lamps, 3 and 4-ounce	0 90
14. 1 nest, Beakers (5)	0 90
15. 5 dozen Test Tubes, 5-inch	1 40
16. Test Tubes, 4 each, 6, 7 and 8-inch	0 45
17. " " on feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 5-inch	0 40
18. 2 Retorts, stoppered, 4-ounce	0 45
19. 2 " " 8 "	0 75
20. 3 " " 16 "	1 40
21. 1 " " 32 "	0 75
22. 1 Receiver for Retort, plain, quart	0 55
23. 1 " " " stoppered, pint	0 45
24. 2 Glass Jars, for collecting gases, quart	0 50
25. 1 " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	0 45
Circular ground glass covers, for same	0 20
26. 1 Oxygen Globe or Sun, 12-inch	1 50
27. Stirring Rods, Glass, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	0 10
28. 1 Graduate, 100 cc.	0 65
29. 1 " 8-ounce	0 60

	Probable Cost.
30. 3 lbs. Glass tubing, best sizes for lamp work and fitting up apparatus	\$1 50
31. Support, universal joints.....	1 00
32. 2 Bunsen Burners, air regulators. (If gas is not used, large spirit lamps should be substituted.)	1 20
33. 1 Retort Stand, iron, 2-ring	0 50
34. 1 " " " 3 "	0 70
35. 1 Copper Retort, for oxygen, 16-ounce	2 50
36. 2 Gas Bags, for storing gas, 3-gallon	4 50
37. 2 Stop-Cocks and Rubber Plug, to fit gas bags	1 60
38. 1 Pneumatic Trough	0 75
39. 1 Balloon, of collodion, to show levity of H.....	0 65
40. 4 Glass Tubes 1x24 inches, and other sizes, for H. tones.....	0 50
41. 2 Funnel Tubes	0 40
42. 4 Thistle Tubes	0 60
43. 4 Pipettes, one with bent stem	0 70
44. 2 Safety Tubes, 1-bulb	0 50
45. 1 book Chemical Labels	0 20
46. 1 set Cork Borers (6), brass	1 25
47. 1 Blowpipe, plain; 1 Blowpipe, with bulb	0 60
48. 1 Platinum Sponge	0 30
49. 3 Test-tube Brushes.....	0 20
50. 2 Pinch-Cocks, 1 large, 1 small	0 45
51. 1 Deflagrating Spoon	0 15
52. 2 dozen assorted Corks	0 30
53. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rubber Stoppers, perforated.....	1 50
54. 1 Condenser, Liebig's, 15-inch	1 20
55. 1 Oxy-Hydrogen Lamp, with lime-holder	4 00
56. 2 Limes for same	0 25
57. Platinum Wire and Foil, 10 grains each.....	0 65
58. 1 Chemical Thermometer, 520 F., 270 C.	2 00
59. 4 Evaporating Dishes, 2, 3, 4 and 6-ounce	1 00
60. 2 packages of Filters, circular, 3 and 4-inch.....	0 30
61. $\frac{1}{2}$ quire German Filter-Sheets.....	0 15
62. 10 feet Magnesium Ribbon	0 55
63. 1 nest Hessian Crucibles, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8-ounce	0 25
64. 3 Porcelain Crucibles, with covers, 2-ounce	1 25
Balances. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
65. 1 set Gramme Weights, 100 grammes to 1 centigr.	3 00
66. 1 Test-Tube Rack.....	0 50
67. 1 Wedgewood Mortar and Pestle	0 60
68. Litmus Paper, 4 sheets, red and blue	0 20
69. Crucible Tongs	1 50
70. Litre Flask	0 90
71. U-Tubes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	1 25
72. 6 Chloride of Calcium Tubes, assorted	0 75
73. Small coal oil lamp and chimney	0 30
74. 2 wax candles	0 10
75. Aspirator and Blower combined	\$2.50 to 15 00
76. Mica Sheets, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	0 60

	Probable Cost.
77. 2 pieces, wire gauze	\$0 20
78. Battery. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
79. 6 small Parafine Tapers	0 25
80. Graduated Eudiometer	1 90
81. Rubber tubing, assorted sizes, 4 feet	0 45
82. Decomposition of Water Apparatus. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
83. Apparatus for Figs. 9, 11 and 12	4 60
84. Fig. 16. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
85. Mercurial Trough and Mercury for Fig. 17	2 50
86. Glass Jacket for Eudiometer " " 17	0 50
87. Hydrogen Generator, very light, with adjustable jet, Fig. 24..	1 80
88. Iron Tube, bricks and grate, for Fig. 25. (Two Bunsen Lamps will do instead of charcoal fire.)	0 75
89. Hard Glass Tube with bulb, Fig. 27	0 50
90. Sodium or Potassium Holder, Fig. 29	0 25
91. Fig. 30. (See Physical Apparatus.)	
92. Fig. 32. " " "	
93. Large Jar for Fig. 35	1 45
94. 2 Bottomless Jars for Fig. 49	0 60
95. Porous Cell " " 50	0 20
96. Carbon Pencils	0 25
97. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Ignition Tubes	0 75

C.—PHYSICAL: FOR SCHOOLS WITH TWO MASTERS.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

	Probable Cost.
1. Adhesion Disc	\$0 40
2. Cohesion Plates	0 50
3. Inertia Apparatus	0 75
4. Prince Rupert's Drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. small	0 25
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. large	0 15
5. Capillary Tubes, mounted in metallic frame, with Water Pan.	1 25
6. Balances	3 50
7. Weights for same	0 50
8. Apparatus Fig. 1	1 25
9. Apparatus " 9	0 30
10. Tubes A B C, Fig. 15	0 70

DYNAMICS.

11. Centrifugal (or Rotating) Table	5 50
12. Clamp, for same	0 60
13. Collision Balls (7), on base of hard wood	1 50
14. Glass Tube, to show porosity or compressibility	0 60
15. Gyroscope	1 60
16. Double (Gravity) Cone, that runs up hill	1 10

	Probable Cost.
17. Apparatus to show Lateral Pressure, Fig. 24.....	\$0 50
18. Tubes A and B, Fig. 27.....	0 20
19. Bent Tube, Fig. 29.....	0 75
20. India Rubber Balloon, Fig. 32.....	0 60
21. Thin Glass Bottle, Fig. 33.....	0 15
22. Apparatus, Fig. 39.....	1 50
23. Dropping Tube, Fig. 41.....	0 15
24. Apparatus, Fig. 43.....	4 50
25. " " 46.....	6 00
26. " " 48.....	3 00
27. " " 52.....	3 00
28. Bent Tube " 62.....	0 50

SIMPLE MACHINES.

29. Set of Pulleys, seven.....	3 50
30. Weights, see No. 7.	
31. Simple Lever, with Fulcrum.....	1 15
32. Screw in Block.....	0 50

HYDRODYNAMICS AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

33. Equilibrium Tubes.....	1 50
34. Diving Imp without Jar.....	0 35
35. Archimedes' Principle.....	2 00
36. Upward Pressure Apparatus, without glass jar.....	1 40
37. Force Pump, working model of glass.....	1 75
38. Lift " " " ".....	1 50
39. Hydraulic Press, working model of glass.....	3 00
40. Water Hammer.....	0 50
41. Specific Gravity Balance, 10-in. beam, including set of Weights $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 dr.....	10 50
42. Hydrometer, Baume's, heavy liquids.....	0 75
43. Hydrometer Jar.....	0 50

PNEUMATICS.

44. Barometer (Torricellian) Tube.....	0 50
45. Valveless Air Pump, lever action.....	27 00
46. Clamp for Air Pump.....	0 60
47. Oil Can, with Oil.....	0 25
48. 1 foot Sheet Rubber, very thin, for bursting, etc.....	0 35
49. 1 gallon Swelled Receiver.....	1 80
50. Hand and Bladder Glass.....	0 75
51. Magdeburg Hemispheres, 4-inch, iron cups.....	3 25
52. Guinea and Feather, and Fountain in Vacuo Tube, combined..	4 50
53. Globe to weigh air.....	2 50

ACOUSTICS.

	Probable Cost.
54. Diapason, with style for drawing vibrations on smoked glass..	\$0 75
55. Combination Disc—Siren, Savart's Wheel, Color Disc. (<i>See Optics.</i>).....	5 50
56. Acoustic Plate, brass, square or circular, to be vibrated, showing nodes and loops	2 00
57. Bow, contra bass, for vibrating No. 41	1 60
58. Pair of Parabolic Reflectors, finely polished, 12-in. diameter, mounted with adjustable stand. To be used in both <i>Sound and Heat</i>	10 00

HEAT.

59. Brass Tube and Clamp, attachment for item No. 8, producing boiling water by friction	2 00
60. Mercurial Thermometer	0 15
61. Air "	0 20
62. Ball and Ring, of brass.	1 25
63. Compound Bar, brass and iron, unequal expansion	0 75
64. Square of Wire Gauze.....	0 10
65. Fire Syringe	1 90
66. Palm Glass, small.....	0 45
67. Conductometer.....	1 40
68. Crooke's Radiometer	3 00
69. Parabolic Reflectors, found under <i>Acoustics</i> , item No. 58	
70. Tube, Fig. 107	0 30
71. Apparatus, Fig. 108	0 90
72. " " 109	3 00
73. 2 Small Brass Tubes	0 10
74. Apparatus, Fig. 112	1 25

OPTICS.

75. Prism	0 40
76. Demonstration Lenses, set of six	1 75
77. Concave and Convex Mirrors	2 25
78. Section, Iceland Spar, for double refraction	0 60
79. Compound Microscope, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. objective.....	22 00
80. Reflection of Light Apparatus.....	1 50
81. Newton's Disc, for the recomposition of light. (<i>See Item 55.</i>)..	

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

82. Friction Rod, glass	0 40
83. " " wax.....	0 40
84. Electrical Pendulum	1 50
85. Induction Cylinder	2 45
86. Electroscope	1 90
87. Töepler-Holtz Electrical Machine, No. 2 size	27 00
88. Leyden-Jar, quart.....	1 35

	Probable Cost.
89. Discharger	\$1 30
90. Electrical Bell Chime	1 40
91. Pair of Plates for Dancing Images.....	1 25
92. Pair of Dancing Images	0 50
93. Electrical Flier	1 15
94. Geissler Tube.....	1 75
95. Brass Chain.	
96. Natural Magnet (loadstone.)	0 35
97. Bar Magnet, 6-inch	0 35
98. Horse-Shoe Magnet, 6-inch	0 70
99. Magnetic Needle and Galvanometer, combined	2 80
100. Electro-Magnet	1 00
101. 2-cells Plunge Battery, in case	6 00
102. Induction Coil	4 25
103. Electrolysis	1 50
104. Fine Platinum Wire	0 35
105. Incandescent Electric Lamp	1 50
106. Covered and naked Copper Wire, an assortment	0 25
107. 1 strip Sheet Copper	0 10
108. 1 strip Sheet Zinc.....	0 10
109. Bunsen Battery.	1 75
110. Grove "	2 50
111. Steel Disc, Fig. 162.....	0 10
112. Apparatus " 169	8 00
113. Electrophorus, Figs. 182 and 183	1 00

D.—PHYSICAL: FOR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS WITH THREE OR MORE MASTERS.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

	Probable Cost.
1. Cohesion Hemispheres, lead	\$0 70
2. Adhesion Disc.	0 40
3. Cohesion Plates	0 50
4. Inertia Apparatus.....	0 75
5. Prince Rupert's Drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. small	0 25
" " " $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. large.....	0 15
6. Capillary Tubes, mounted in metallic frame, with Water Pan. 1	1 25
7. Balances.....	3 50
8. Weights for same.....	0 50
9. Apparatus, Fig. 1.....	1 25
10. " Fig. 9.....	0 30
11. Tubes A, B, C, Fig. 15.....	0 70

DYNAMICS.

12. Centrifugal (or Rotating) Table.....	5 50
13. Clamp, for same	0 60
14. Glass Vase Attachment for Centrifugal Table	2 75
15. Collision Balls, suspended from frame	2 50

	Probable Cost.
16. Glass Tube, to show porosity or compressibility	\$0 63
17. Gyroscope	1 60
18. Double (Gravity) Cone, that runs up hill	1 10
19. Complete Apparatus for the Measurement of Forces and Reflection of Motion and Light. (<i>See Optics.</i>)	12 00
20. Extra Weights for same, duplicate of Item 8. (The two sets are required)	0 50
21. Atwood's Machine for verifying laws of motion	20 00
22. Spring Balances	0 25
23. Apparatus to show Lateral Pressure, Fig. 24	0 50
24. Tubes A, B, Fig. 27	0 20
25. V Tube, Fig. 29	0 75
26. India Rubber Balloon, Fig. 32	0 60
27. Thin Glass Bottle, " 33	0 15
28. Apparatus, " 39	1 50
29. Dropping Tube, " 41	0 15
30. Apparatus, " 43	4 50
31. " " 46	6 00
32. " " 48	3 00
33. " " 52	3 00
34. V Tube, " 62	0 50

SIMPLE MACHINE.

35. Compound Levers	2 80
36. Illustration of Pulleys, (use weights, Item 8.)	11 00
37. Inclined Plane and Car	3 00
38. Screw in Block	0 50

HYDRODYNAMICS AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

39. Equilibrium Tubes	3 50
40. Diving Imp and Jar	1 00
41. Archimedes' Principle	2 00
42. Upward Pressure Apparatus, without jar	1 40
43. Force Pump, working model of glass	1 75
44. Lift " " " "	1 50
45. Hydraulic Press, working model of glass	3 00
46. Water Hammer	0 50
47. Tantalus Cup	1 00
48. Specific Gravity Balance, sensitive to 1-20 gr., 10-in. beam, including set of weights, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 dr.	15 00
49. Hydrometer, Baume's, heavy liquids	0 75
50. " " light "	0 75
51. " Nicholson's	3 75
52. " Jar, large, 15-inch	0 60

PNEUMATICS.

53. Barometer (Torricellian) Tube	0 50
54. Mariotte's Law Apparatus	5 75
55. Valveless Air Pump, lever action	27 00

	Probable Cost.
56. Clamp for Air Pump, large.....	\$0 70
57. Oil Can, with Oil	0 25
58. Swelled Receiver, 1½ gallon.....	2 00
59. Plain Receiver, 1 gallon, with brass cap and stop-cock	3 00
60. Hand and Bladder Glass	0 75
61. Guinea and Feather Tube, 4 feet	5 90
62. Magdeburg Hemispheres, 3-inch, polished brass cups	4 00
63. Mercury Shower	0 80
64. Bursting Squares, four.....	0 50
65. Rubber Bag	0 60
66. Rubber Sheet, very thin, for bursting	0 35
67. Globe to weigh air	2 50
68. Porous Cup	0 40
69. Thin Spherical Balloon, say 4-in. diam., with key	0 75
70. Apparatus to illustrate the principle of the Springel Air Pump	3 50

ACOUSTICS.

71. Sonometer	2 90
72. Diapason, with style for drawing vibrations on smoked glass. .	0 75
73. Two Large Forks, mounted on tuned resonant cases, 256 double vibrations per second	10 00
74. Acoustic Plate, brass, square or circular, showing nodes and loops	2 00
75. Bow, contra bass, for vibrating same	1 60
76. Combination Disc—Siren, Savart's Wheel and Color Disc. (See Optics.)	5 50
77. Acoustic Telephone	1 00
78. Organ Tube, plain form	1 25
79. Pair of Parabolic Reflectors 12-inches diameter, finely polished, mounted on adjustable stand	10 00

HEAT.

80. Brass Tube and Clamp, attachment for Item No. 9, producing boiling water by friction	2 00
81. Mercurial Thermometer	0 15
82. Air "	0 20
83. Comparative " 3-scale	0 90
84. Leslie's Differential Thermometer	3 00
85. " Cube, 3-in., of different metals on each side.....	1 50
86. Ball and Ring, of brass	1 25
87. Compound Bar, brass and iron, unequal expansion	0 75
88. Square of Fine Wire Gauze.....	0 10
89. Fire Syringe	1 90
90. Palm Glass, small	0 45
91. Cryophorus (vaporization.)	1 25
92. Conductometer	1 40
93. Crooke's Radiometer	3 00
94. Mason's Hygrometer	3 75
Parabolic Reflectors. (See Acoustics).	

Probable Cost.

95. Tank for showing convection currents in liquids, produced by heating Platinum Wire with a current of electricity	\$3 00
96. Thermopile	20 00
97. Apparatus to illustrate connection in gases and ventilation ..	1 00
98. Condenser for Distillation	2 50
99 Tube C, Fig. 107	0 30
100. Apparatus, Fig. 108	0 90
101. Apparatus, Fig. 109	3 00
102. 2 Small Brass Tubes	0 10
103. Apparatus, Fig. 110	1 25

OPTICS.

104. Demonstration Lenses, set of six	1 75
105. Concave and Convex Mirrors	2 25
106. Prism, flint glass	0 40
107. Section, Iceland Spar, for double refraction	0 60
108. Spectroscope, direct vision	10 00
109. Nicol Prism, for polarization of light	2 10
110. Microscope	28 00
Reflection of Light. (<i>See Dynamics.</i>)	
Newton's Disc, for recomposition of Light. (<i>See Acoustics.</i>)	
111. Porte Lumière, for introducing beam of sunlight into rooms...	6 00

ELECTRICITY OR MAGNETISM.

112. Friction Rod, glass	0 40
113. " " wax	0 40
114. Electrical Pendulum	1 50
115. Induction Cylinder	2 45
116. Electroscope	1 90
117. Töpler-Holtz Electrical Machine, No. 2 size	27 00
118. Leyden-Jar, quart.	1 35
119. Discharger	1 30
120. Electrical Bell Chimes (three bells.)	1 75
121. Pair of Plates for Dancing Images	1 25
122. Pair of Dancing Images	0 50
123. Electrical Flier	1 15
124. Geissler Tube	1 75
125. Permanent Aurora Tube, Nitrogen, 24-inch	3 00
126. Natural Magnet (loadstone.)	0 35
127. Bar Magnet, 6-inch	0 35
128. Horse-Shoe Magnet, 10-inch	1 75
129. Electro-Magnet	1 25
130. Differential Galvanometer, complete	8 50
131. Primary and Secondary Coils, for use with Galvanometer, movable, with iron core, without base	6 00
132. 4-cell Plunge Battery, in case	11 00
133. Induction Coil	6 25
134. Electrolysis Apparatus	3 25

Prybale Cost.

135. Fine Platinum Wire, for fusion	\$0 50
136. Incandescent Electric Lamp.....	1 50
137. Electrical Motor, (rotary motion by induction.)	3 85
138. Dripping Needle.....	1 50
139. Magnetic Needle, 6-inch, on stand.....	1 25
140. Quantity of Naked and Insulated Copper Wire and Brass Chain.	0 25
141. Connectors, for joining wires (each).....	0 15
142. Binding Posts	0 25
143. Round Norway Iron, for Electro-Magnets, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. diam.....	0 15
144. Spools, for Electro-Magnets, with which pupils can learn to wind Magnets	0 30
145. Supply of Insulated Copper Wire, of sizes from No. 16 to No. 30,	50c. to 1 50
146. Galvanometer, Astatic	5 00
147. " Tangent	10 00
148. Cords containing Graduated Scale, for pupils to construct their own Galvanometers	0 15
149. V-shaped Tube and Platinum Electrodes, for Electrolysis.....	0 50
150. Voltmeter	1 50
151. Set of 5 Spools adapted to Experiments in Section 176.....	3 00
152. Set of Resistance Coils with Switches, etc., having a range from 1 to 100 ohms	4 50
153. Wheatstone Bridge	4 00
154. Floating Battery, for Experiments in Section 189	1 50
155. Two Cylinders of Wood, painted to illustrate Amperian Currents. Sec. 190	0 75
156. Electrophorus, 9-in. diam.	3 00
157. Apparatus for Electrotyping. Sec. 237.....	8 00
158. Dynamo-Electric Machine, (which may also be used as Electric Motor).....	16 00
159. Set of Telegraph Apparatus.....	10 00
160. Telephone	5 00
161. Microphone.....	5 00
162. 1 Strip Sheet Copper, 1 Strip Sheet Zinc	0 25
163. Bunsen Battery, per cell.....	\$1.50 to 2 00
164. Grove " "	\$2.00 to 3 00
165. Steel Disc, Fig. 162	0 10
166. Apparatus, Fig 169.....	\$5.00 to 15 00
167. Electrophorus, Figs. 182, 183	1 00

V.—EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDED FOR A GYMNASIUM.

The articles marked p, will suffice for Public Schools.

The following supplies are recommended for the equipment of a Gymnasium, under the High Schools Act. Those marked with an asterisk are considered indispensable.

FOR BOYS.

Apparatus for Extension Exercises—

- *Wooden Dumb Bells. (p)
- Wooden Bar Bells.

Apparatus for Progressive Exercises—

- *Vertical ropes, to be of manilla, three pairs—1-inch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch—the ropes to hang about 20 inches apart (p).
- *Two Horizontal Bars—one at least to be adjustable to different heights.
- *Two pairs Parallel Bars—one pair to be at least 7 feet long; height from ground, 4 feet 8 inches; diameter of bars, 2 inches; distance apart, 17 inches. One pair to be at least 7 feet long, height from ground, 4 feet 5 inches; diameter of bars, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; distance apart, 15 inches.
- *Flying Rings—one pair.
- *Single Trapeze.
- Single Sticks and two masks for single stick play.
- Foils and Masks.

Miscellaneous Apparatus—

- *Rifles or wooden rifles.
- *Lungers.
- Horizontal Ladder.
- *Travelling Rings.

FOR GIRLS.

Apparatus for Extension Exercises—

- *Wooden Dumb Bells.
- Wooden Bar Bells.
- Wands.

Apparatus for Progressive Exercises—

- *Indian Clubs.

VI.—*TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES; ALSO IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.*

1. The text books named in schedules "A," "B" and "C" shall be the authorized text books for the Public Schools, the High Schools, and the Training Schools respectively, of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text books mentioned in said schedules, the names of which are printed in italics, shall continue to be used in such schools only as have adopted the same on or before the 30th June.

3. On and after the 1st day of July, 1889, all text books, the names of which are printed in italics, shall cease to be authorized, unless their use is extended for a further period by resolution of the Trustees.

4. The text books to be used in the subjects prescribed for the First Form of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be the authorized text books in the corresponding subjects in the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

5. All text books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the examinations of the first year in any of the Universities of Ontario, may be used in such Forms as take up senior matriculation work.

6. In the case of text books authorized before December, 1883, the copyright of which has not been surrendered to the Education Department, any addition to or alteration of the contents thereof, made without the consent of the Education Department, shall be considered a violation of the conditions of authorization, and such book may forthwith be struck off the list of authorized text books.

7. For religious instruction, either the Sacred Scriptures or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department shall be used by teachers and pupils as prescribed by Regulations 8 and 200-206.

8. After the First day of July, 1888, an edition of each of the English Literature texts for Forms II. and III. will be authorized each year by the Education Department.

SCHEDULE A.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—
FORMS I.-IV.

Reading—

The Ontario Readers.

First Reader, Part I.	\$0 10
" " Part II	0 15
Second Reader	0 25
Third Reader	0 35
Fourth Reader	0 50

Arithmetic—

Public School Arithmetic.....	\$0 25
<i>Elementary Arithmetic—Smith & MacMurchy</i>	0 25
“ “ —Kirkland & Scott	0 25

Geography—

Public School Geography	0 75
<i>Campbell's Modern School Geography</i>	0 75
<i>Lovell's Intermediate Geography</i>	0 65
<i>Calkin's World—An Introductory Geography</i>	0 50
<i>Geikie's Physical Geography—Primer</i>	0 25

Grammar—

Public School Grammar	0 25
<i>Mason's Outlines of English Grammar</i>	0 45
<i>Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons</i>	0 25
<i>Miller's</i> “ “ “	0 25
<i>Connor's Elements of Etymology</i>	0 25
<i>Morris & Bowen's Grammar and Exercises</i>	0 25
<i>Morris' English Grammar—Primer</i>	0 20

History—

Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
<i>Jeffers' History of Canada—Primer</i>	0 30

Drawing—

Public School Drawing Course—including Kindergarten series, each number	0 10
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Temperance—

Public School Temperance	0 25
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Agriculture—

Public School Agriculture	0 35
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Music—

Public School Music Reader	0 40
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SCHEDULE B.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR THE USE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES—FORMS I.-IV.

Reading and Elocution—

The High School Reader.....	\$0 60
<i>Lewis' How to Read</i>	0 75

Orthoëpy and Spelling—

High School English Word Book	0 50
Ayres & Armstrong's Orthoëpist	0 35
<i>Companion to the Readers</i>	0 30

English Grammar—

High School Grammar.....	\$0 75
Mason's Advanced Grammar	0 75
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue—For Forms III. and IV. only	2 50
<i>Abbott's How to Parse</i>	0 60
<i>Morris' English Grammar (Primer)</i>	0 20
<i>Angus' Hand Book of the English Tongue</i>	1 75
<i>Fleming's Analysis of the English Language</i>	0 80

English Composition—

High School Composition—Williams—(edition 1887).....	0 50
Ayres and Armstrong's Verbalist	0 35
The Structure of English Prose—McElroy—For Forms III. and IV. only	1 00

History—

Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
Edith Thompson's History of England	0 65
Jeffers' History of Canada—Primer	0 30
Schmitz's History of Greece and Rome	0 75
Green's Short History of the English People—For Forms II. and III. only	1 50
<i>Smith's Smaller History of Greece</i>	1 00
do do Rome	1 00
<i>Longman's Epochs of English History—eight vols., \$1.60 ; two vols., \$1 ; one vol</i>	0 90

Geography—

High School Geography	1 00
Campbell's Modern School Geography	0 75
Pillans' First Steps in Classical Geography	0 50
<i>Lovell's Advanced Geography</i>	1 00
<i>Page's Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography</i>	0 90

Arithmetic—

High School Arithmetic, (with Exercises, (to be authorized in August, 1888, if found suitable).....	0 50
Hamblin Smith's Treatise on Arithmetic	0 75
<i>Smith & MacMurphy's Advanced Arithmetic</i>	0 50

Algebra—

McLellan's Elements of Algebra	0 75
Robertson & Birchard's High School Algebra	0 75
Todhunter's Advanced Algebra—For Forms III. and IV. only ..	1 75
<i>Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners</i>	0 60
<i>Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra</i>	0 90
<i>Colenso's Algebra—Students' Edition</i>	1 00
<i>Loudon's Elements of Algebra</i>	0 75
<i>Loudon's Algebra for Beginners</i>	0 40

Geometry—

McKay's Elements of Euclid.....	\$0 75
McKay's Elements of Euclid—(Books I., II., III.).....	0 50
Todhunter's Euclid	0 90
Todhunter's Euclid—(Books I., II. and III)	0 40
Hamblin Smith's Geometry	0 90
Hamblin Smith's Geometry—Book I., 25c.; Books I. and II., 30c.; Books I., II. and III.....	0 40
Potts' Euclid.....	0 50

Trigonometry—

Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners.—For Forms III. and IV. only	0 65
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.—For Forms III. and IV. only.	0 75

Latin—

Harkness' Revised Standard Latin Grammar	1 00
Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar	1 00
Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.....	0 70
Leighton's First Steps in Latin.....	1 00
Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose.....	1 50
Aids to Writing Latin Prose—Bradley and Papillon.—For Forms III. and IV. only	1 50
Smith's Principia Latina—Parts I., II., III., IV., each.....	1 00

Greek—

Goodwin's Greek Grammar.....	1 25
Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar	1 00
White's First Lessons in Greek	1 00
Harkness' First Greek Book	1 20
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.—For Forms III. and IV. only	1 25
Smith's Initia Græca	1 25

French—

DeFivas' Grammaire des Grammaires	0 75
Bue's First French Book	0 25
Cassell's Lessons in French, by Fasquelles—Part I	0 65
DeFivas' Introductory French Reader	0 60

German—

High School German Grammar.....	0 75
Aue's German Grammar	1 00
High School German Reader (Grimm, Kinder-und- Haus Märchen)	0 75
Ahn's Grammar	1 00
Otto's German Grammar	2 00

Physics—

High School Physics—Gage & Fessenden	\$1 00
Huxley's Introductory (Science-Primer)	0 30
Balfour Stewart's Physics (Science-Primer)	0 30
Hamblin Smith's <i>Elementary Statics</i>	0 80
Kirkland's " "	1 00
Magnus' <i>Lessons in Elementary Mechanics</i>	1 20
Hamblin Smith's <i>Elementary Hydrostatics</i>	0 75

Biology—

I. Botany—

High School Botany—Spotton—(edition 1888)	1 00
Spotton's <i>Botany</i> (old edition)	1 25
Gray's <i>How Plants Grow</i>	1 25

II. Zoology—

High School Zoology—(To be authorized in August, 1888, if found suitable)	0 75
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Chemistry—

High School Chemistry—Knight	0 75
Roscoe's <i>Elementary Chemistry</i> ..	1 50
Miller's <i>Inorganic Chemistry</i>	1 00

Commercial Course—

High School Bookkeeping and Précis Writing—MacLean	0 65
The Standard Bookkeeping and Précis Writing—Beatty & Clare	0 65

Drawing—

The High School Drawing Course—five parts—each	0 20
McGuirl's <i>Perspective and Geometrical Drawing</i>	0 40

Music—

The High School Music Reader	0 75
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Dictionaries Recommended.

1. *English*—Stormonth's English Dictionaries (smaller and larger).
Skeat's Etymological Dictionary (cheap unabridged edition).
The Concise Imperial Dictionary.
2. *Latin*—Anthon's smaller Latin Dictionary.
Harper's (Lewis & Scott's) Latin Dictionary.
3. *Greek*—Liddell & Scott's larger and smaller Greek Dictionaries.
4. *French*—Cassell's French and English, and English and French
Dictionaries.
Spiers and Surenné's French and English, and English and
French Dictionaries.
5. *German*—Blackley and Friedlander's German and English, and
English and German Dictionaries.
Flügel's German Dictionary.
6. *Antiquities and Mythology*—Anthon's and Smith's.

SCHEDULE C.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR TRAINING SCHOOLS.

County Model Schools.—In addition to the books prescribed for the first four Forms of the Public Schools, the following are authorized for County Model Schools:—

Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition)	\$0 75
Manual of Hygiene	1 00
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

Provincial Normal Schools.—In addition to the books prescribed for Forms I.-V., of Public Schools, the following are authorized for Normal Schools:—

Browning's Educational Theories	\$0 80
Hopkins' Outline Study of Man	1 25
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching	1 00
Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition)	0 75
Manual of Hygiene	1 00
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

Training Institutes.—In addition to the text books prescribed for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the following are authorized for Training Institutes:—

Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers	\$1 50
Bain's Education as a Science	1 75
Spencer's Education	1 25
Landon's School Management	2 25
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching	1 00
Bain, on Teaching English	0 90
Manual of Hygiene	1 00
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

VII.—TEACHERS' READING COURSE.

The Course of Study and Training prescribed for teachers by the Education Department is designed as a test of their ability to teach intelligently every subject on the Programme of Studies for Public Schools. It is presumed that in obtaining the knowledge requisite for this purpose a desire has been implanted for higher attainments, and that in no case will the mind be allowed to lapse into a state of dullness or inactivity. The experience, however, of many of our best teachers shews that the tendency of their daily duties—largely because of their routine character—is to produce that mental lassitude so fatal to all intellectual culture and development.

By the establishment of Teachers' Institutes this tendency has been to a large extent corrected. They have already, by means of mutual associa-

tion and the friendly discussion of educational matters, stimulated many to greater exertion, and aroused the enthusiasm of even the most zealous members of the profession. But the Institute, valuable as it no doubt is, can do but little comparatively towards supplying that mental equipment which every teacher so much requires. Two or three days in the year should not suffice when the harvest is so great and the consequences of its not being garnered so disastrous to society. There is then but one alternative—the teacher must himself become a student. With him mental torpidity must be impossible. After setting apart as much time as may be necessary for rest and recreation, he should apply the remainder in preparing for the school-room by private study. If he is to stimulate others, his own mind must be active.

In order to give definiteness to the efforts of teachers in this direction I have arranged a Course of Reading, by means of which, while not ignoring professional obligations, they may carry on daily the work of self-culture and at the same time learn to regard their vocation from a higher standpoint. The Course extends over three years, and embraces pedagogics, science and literature. It can be mastered in the allotted time, without difficulty—one hour per day being quite sufficient. It will be observed that the books in the Professional Course are those already used at the Normal School and Training Institutes, so that by taking them up in the Reading Course, the work required for entering the higher grades of the profession, is simply prepared in advance.

As the Course is purely voluntary, no examination will be held in connection with it. Should, however, the teachers of any Inspectoral Division agree to read the Course with this end in view, and should the County Board of Examiners make adequate provision for such examination, the Department would recognize by special certificate this additional element of professional culture. Such a certificate would no doubt be duly appreciated by trustees and the public generally, as it would entitle the holder to a strong claim upon their liberality. It will be the duty of the Directors of Teachers' Institutes to make such comments and give such directions to teachers in regard to the best methods of profiting by this Course as they may deem expedient.

In recommending to the profession the Course of Reading outlined, I do not wish to be regarded as imposing a task from which there is no advantage to be gained. The status of the teacher depends mainly upon his own exertions. To repress his individuality, or by Departmental restraints to endeavor to make each teacher the counterpart of every other, would be to secure uniformity by the sacrifice of power. I fully recognize that each member of the profession is a separate and distinct unit. To direct these separate units in such a way as to conserve their force for the public good and their own prosperity is the only object in view. Whether successful or not in this will depend upon their co-operation; the experiment is, at least, worth trying.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Note.—It would be well for teachers of each class to confine themselves to the Course of Professional Reading prescribed for their particular class; in the other subjects it is recommended to take one-third of the books in Science and Literature each year. The Directors of Institutes will take *Hopkins* and *Fitch* as the groundwork of some of their lectures, beginning in January, 1886.

PEDAGOGICS.

Third Class Teachers.

(Two books to be taken in one year in the order given).

1. Outlines of the Study of Man—*Hopkins*.
2. Lectures—*Fitch*.
3. Educational Reformers—*Quick*.
4. Psychology of Cognition—*Jardine*.
5. Education as a Science—*Bain*.
6. Education—*Spencer*.

Second Class Teachers.

(Two books to be taken in one year in the order given).

1. System of Education—*Gill*.
2. Lectures on the History of Education—*Payne*.
3. The Action of Examinations—*Latham*.
4. School Management—*Landon*.
5. Teachers' Manual and Method of Organization—*Robinson*.
6. Culture Demanded by Modern Life—*Youmans*,

First Class Teachers.

1. Psychology—*Sully*.
2. Greek Education—*Mahaffy*.
3. History of Pedagogy—*Hailman*.
4. Mental Physiology—*Carpenter*.
5. Education and Educators—*Kay*.
6. The Schoolmaster—*Ascham*.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(Six books to be taken in one year in the order given).

1. The Fairy Land of Science—*Buckley*.
2. Ants, Bees and Wasps—*Lubbock*.
3. Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls—*Blaikie*.
4. Forms of Water—*Tyndall*.
5. Physiography—*Huxley*.
6. Heat as a Mode of Motion—*Tyndall*.

7. Methods of Study in Natural History—*Agassiz*.
8. Homes without Hands—*Woods*.
9. Elements of Physical Geography—*Geikie*.
10. Physical Geography of the Sea—*Maury*.
11. The Races of Man—*Peschel*.
12. Connection of the Physical Sciences—*Somerville*.
13. Common Sense of the Exact Sciences—*Clifford*.
14. Physical Forces—*Faraday*.
15. The Sun—*Proctor*.
16. Wild Animals, their Life and Habits—*Wolf*.
17. Flowers and their Pedigrees—*Allen*.
18. Health—*Corfield*.

LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

(Eight books to be taken in one year in the order given).

1. Julius Cæsar—*Shakespeare*.
2. Every-day English—*White*.
3. Selections from Wordsworth—*Arnold*.
4. Milton and Wordsworth—*English Men of Letters*.
5. Industrial Biography—*Smiles*.
6. Short History of the English People—*Green*.
7. Montcalm and Wolfe—*Parkman*.
8. The English Constitution—*Bagehot*.
9. Macaulay's Life and Letters—*Trevelyan*.
10. Getting on in the World—*Matthews*.
11. Walks about Rome—*Hare*.
12. Words and their Uses—*White*.
13. Johnson's Lives of the Poets—*Arnold*.
14. Expansion of England—*Seeley*.
15. Words and Places—*Taylor*.
16. English Literature (condensed)—*Taine*.
17. The United Netherlands—*Motley*.
18. Oliver Cromwell—*Carlyle*.
19. Life of Johnson—*Boswell* (*Murray's Edition*).
20. Language and Languages—*Farrar*.
21. Paradise Lost—*Milton*.
22. Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold—*Stanley*.
23. In Memoriam and the Princess—*Tennyson*.
24. Nicholas Nickleby—*Dickens*.

INDEX.

	PAGE
ABSENCE of trustee vacates his seat.....	65, 85
of pupil from school.....	105
ACCOMMODATION to be provided in rural schools.....	14
cities, towns, etc.....	36
regulations on.....	95
for High Schools.....	76, 77
how provided.....	79, 80
regulations.....	109
ACCOUNTS, annual audit of, in sections.....	12, 13, 67
in township boards.....	19
in cities, towns and villages.....	37
township, to the Minister.....	41
of High Schools, audit of.....	81
ADMISSION of non-resident pupils.....	57
to High Schools.....	3, 81
regulations.....	110
to Public Schools.....	7
AFFIRMATION of voter.....	35
AGE, School (5-21).....	7, 14, 38
of children (5-21, 7-13) to be reported.....	38
for compulsory attendance.....	58
proof of.....	59
AGREEMENT of Teacher.....	46
remedy for violation of.....	48, 49
AID TO SCHOOLS, special.....	88
ALGOMA AND THUNDER BAY, taxation.....	89
ALTERATION of section boundaries.....	24
of union section.....	26
confirmation of, by-laws for.....	30
does not remove certain liabilities.....	42
adjustment of claims in altered sections.....	26
APPARATUS to be procured, Public Schools.....	15, 36
regulations.....	97
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	73
regulations.....	109, 120
lists of, physical and chemical.....	Appendix IV.
APPEALS to Inspector respecting audit.....	13
on assessment in unorganized township.....	17, 89
to County Council on boundaries.....	25
on union section.....	28
from Division Court.....	62, 63
to Minister.....	4, 13, 28
examination.....	136
APPOINTMENT of Teachers in sections.....	14
of officials in cities, towns, etc.....	36
“ “ in High Schools.....	77
of Inspector, Public Schools.....	51, 54
“ “ Separate Schools.....	2
“ “ High Schools.....	2
“ “ Model Schools.....	2
of Masters of Normal and Model Schools.....	2
of Directors of Teachers' Institutes.....	2
of High School Trustees.....	74, 75
APPORTIONMENT to Public and Separate Schools.....	43, 44
notice of, to municipal clerks.....	43
payment of.....	43
conditions of receiving share of.....	43
to High Schools.....	83
regulations.....	120
ARBITRATORS on formation or dissolution of township boards.....	20
respecting school sites.....	21, 23, 24, 37
in case one is absent.....	22
adjournment of.....	22
costs of.....	22
appointed by County Council as to boundaries.....	25
disqualification of.....	26
in case of union sections.....	27, 28

ARBITRATORS— <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
on equalization of assessment	29
allowance to	55
ARBOR DAY, regulations.....	148
ART SCHOOL certificates.....	4
ASSESSMENT, MUNICIPAL, consequence of short.....	3
in unorganized townships.....	17
roll to show school population.....	38
powers of Township Council as to.....	39
in cities, towns, etc.....	39
of land situated in different section.....	39
as between Public and Separate Schools.....	40
errors in, how corrected.....	40
copy of assessment to be furnished by clerk to inspector.....	38
as between owner and occupant.....	40
to equal Legislative Public School grant.....	43
for High Schools.....	74, 76, 79, 84
patented lands.....	89
ASSESSOR to record names of children.....	38
duty of, in union sections.....	29
as to Separate Schools supporters.....	40
ATTENDANCE of non-residents, how credited.....	57
compulsory, provision as to.....	58-60
at High School, grant for.....	83
AUDITOR, appointment of, for rural sections.....	12, 13
powers and duties of.....	13, 37
may enforce information.....	67
effect of warrant of.....	13
in office till completion of audit.....	13
of Boards in cities, etc.....	37
report of, to be published.....	37
report of County Auditors to the Minister.....	41
of High School accounts.....	81
BALLOT, vote by, when allowed.....	34
BOARDS, Public School Trustee, in cities, etc. <i>See Trustees.</i>	30-38
BOARD OF EDUCATION, dissolution of.....	61
not to be created.....	61
BOARD OF EXAMINERS. <i>See Examiners.</i>	50, 81
BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOL TRUSTEES.....	73-76
BOND of Municipal Treasurer and Sureties.....	45
BOOKS, recommendation of.....	3
authorized, to be used, Public and High Schools.....	37, 77
list of.....	Appendix
unauthorized, forbidden.....	15, 37, 58
conditions of changing.....	58
for libraries.....	15, 36, 144
regulations.....	147
for prizes.....	36
for High Schools.....	77
of Trustees to be submitted to audit.....	37
to be surrendered by Secretary-Treasurer.....	66
BOUNDARIES, alteration of.....	24-30
in case of incorporation of town or village.....	30
effect of alteration, liability for rates.....	42
in unorganized townships.....	16
BUILDING, powers of rural Trustees as to.....	14
for High Schools.....	76, 79
BY-LAWS for formation or alteration of school sections.....	24-30
copy of, for Trustee and Inspector.....	28
respecting union sections.....	26-30
confirmation of.....	30
effect of illegal.....	46
for special loans, general conditions.....	87, 88
CALISTHENICS, teachers of.....	119
CASTING VOTE in city, town or village election.....	32
election of Chairman of Board.....	36
for Chairman of High School Board.....	76
CENSUS for persons of school age.....	14, 38
for children of age 7 to 13.....	38
of population for Legislative Grant.....	43
CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Examiners authorized.....	2
regulations.....	
CENTRAL SCHOOLS.....	36

	PAGE
CERTIFICATES of Public School Teachers, extension of.....	3, 49
regulations.....	127
may be suspended.....	49, 108
temporary, may be granted.....	54, 108
kinds of.....	48, 128-131
training and fees for.....	3, 4, 37
for Districts.....	49
regulations.....	127, 137
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.....	Appendix IV.
CITIES, TOWNS, etc., elections in.....	30-35
Trustees's estimate in.....	37
school sites in.....	37
aid to Teachers' Institutes in.....	51
appointment of Inspector in.....	54
CITY MODEL School.....	37
CITY OR TOWN SEPARATED, a county for High School purposes.....	72
appointment of High School Trustees in.....	74
may unite with county for High School purposes.....	73, 74
CHAIRMAN of ratepayers' meeting.....	8
to send minutes to Inspector—penalty.....	65
of Rural Trustee Board.....	12
of City, Town, etc., Board.....	35
of High School Board.....	75
CLAIMS, adjustment of, in case of altered boundaries.....	26
in case of union sections.....	28
of teacher, settlement of.....	45, 47, 82
of a trustee upon the board, void.....	64, 85
CLERGYMEN to be school visitors.....	63
may give instructions.....	143
CLERK— <i>See Township, County Clerk, etc.</i>	7, 10, 15, 38, 40, 41, 64
CLOSE of POLL in rural sections.....	9
Cities, Towns, etc.....	32
COLLECTIONS from pupils, not permitted.....	106
COLLECTION of RATES in union sections.....	29
of High School Fees.....	76
in unorganized townships.....	18
in cities, towns, etc.....	36, 37
COLLECTORS' ROLL.....	40
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, how constituted.....	3, 73
regulations.....	109, 119, 121
COMPLAINTS may be settled by Minister.....	4
as to elections.....	11, 32
COMPULSORY sale of school site.....	21, 22, 37
attendance at school.....	58
attendance of witnesses.....	62
CONFIRMATION of BY-LAWS by Minister.....	30
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.....	91, 92, 103
CONTRACT with Board by a trustee, void.....	64, 85
CONVEYANCES TO TRUSTEES, special.....	86
COUNTY includes union of counties.....	6
COUNTY BOARD CERTIFICATES, value of.....	48
COUNTY BOARD of EXAMINERS, appointment of.....	50
regulations.....	126
COUNTY CLERK to make returns to Minister.....	41, 44
COUNTY COUNCIL, appeals to.....	25
to levy equivalent to Public School grant.....	43
may make special grants.....	44
to appoint Board of Examiners.....	50
duties of, as to examinations.....	50
to aid Teachers' Institutes.....	51
may abolish High School Districts.....	72
may constitute Electoral District a High School District.....	72
may separate from Union for High School purposes.....	72
power of, as to change or discontinuance of High School.....	72
may unite with city or town for H. S. purposes.....	73
to appoint High School Trustees.....	74
to make grants to High Schools.....	78, 88
duty of, as to Public School Inspector.....	51, 52
to pay fees of pupils for House of Refuge.....	57
responsibility of, as to moneys.....	45, 46
to decide as to remuneration for Entrance Examination.....	81
COUNTY COUNCILLORS to be school visitors.....	63
COUNTY MODEL SCHOOL, examinations.....	2
how established and aided.....	51
regulations.....	122

	PAGE
COUNTY TREASURER to pay assessments to Township Treasurer.....	44
COURSE OF STUDY in Public Schools—regulations.....	97-102
in High Schools.....	73, 114
regulations.....	109
in Training Institutes.....	3, 137
in Model Schools.....	123
in Provincial Normal and Model Schools.....	125
COURT of REVISION.....	40
DEBENTURES authorized for rural school loans—restriction.....	14, 41, 42
form of—rate of interest.....	43, 70, 87
for High School purposes.....	79
DECLARATION of election of rural trustee.....	10
of right to vote at rural election.....	9
at city, town or village election.....	35
penalty for false.....	64
DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION constituted; duties of.....	1-4, 14, 48, 81
to prescribe forms and books.....	15
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.....	Appendix II.
DIRECTORS of Teachers' Institutes.....	2
regulations.....	124
DISCIPLINE in Public Schools.....	46, 102
DISEASES, contagious.....	91, 92, 103
DISMISSAL of refractory pupils.....	103
of an Inspector.....	52, 54
DISPOSAL of SCHOOL PROPERTY when not required.....	26
DISPUTES, settled by Minister.....	4
as to sale of school site.....	38
between trustees and teacher.....	48
in High Schools.....	82
DISQUALIFIED TRUSTEE, penalty for attending meetings.....	64
DISSOLUTION of union section.....	26, 28
of union between High and Public School.....	61
DISTANCE from school a cause of exemption from rates.....	16
may exempt from attendance.....	58
DISTRICT EXAMINER'S regulations.....	49, 131
DISTRICT, HIGH SCHOOL, aid from.....	78
DISTURBING or disquieting school or meeting—penalty.....	65, 85
DIVISION COURT, jurisdiction of, as between trustee and teacher.....	48, 82
execution to recover amount due.....	48, 82
appeal by Minister, from.....	62
DRAWING, Teachers of.....	4
DRILL, appropriation for, in High Schools.....	84
teachers of.....	119
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, how constituted.....	1
duties and powers of.....	1-4, 14, 48, 81
regulations.....	95
ELECTION of TRUSTEES in rural sections.....	8-11
qualification for.....	8
in case of vacancy.....	10
complaints as to.....	11
in unorganized townships.....	16
in town or village united with township.....	29, 69
in city, town or village.....	30
“ “ “ in case of vacancy.....	33, 64
“ “ “ may be by ballot and at time of municipal election.....	34
“ “ “ qualifications for.....	35
ELECTORAL DIVISION may be High School District.....	72
ELECTORS, qualifications of, for school trustee.....	8
ENQUIRIES, special, authorized.....	61
EQUALITY of VOTES in Public and High School Board.....	36, 76
EQUALIZATION of ASSESSMENT, union section.....	29
EQUIVALENT to LEGISLATIVE Public School grant to be raised.....	43
to be paid in to Township Treasurer by 14 Dec.....	44
to be paid by County Treasurer by 20 Dec.....	44
to High School grant.....	78, 84
ERRORS in assessments, how corrected.....	40
ESTIMATES of Public School Trustees submitted to city, town or village council.....	39
of High School Trustees.....	79

	PAGE
EXAMINATIONS in Learned Societies, accepted.....	3
in Schools, to be provided for.....	2
in Public Schools, to be quarterly.....	47
for certificates.....	2, 3, 48, 49
regulations, annual departmental.....	132, Appendix II.
rooms and expenses to be provided by county.....	50
to be annual only.....	51
two in one county may be authorized.....	51
in High Schools to be semi-annual.....	77
for admission to High Schools.....	81, 110
regulations—High Schools.....	109
Normal Schools.....	125
Training Institutes.....	141
EXAMINERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF, authorized, duties and powers of.....	2
EXAMINERS, COUNTY BOARD OF, how constituted, duties of.....	50
action of, on suspended certificate.....	50
may provide for French and German.....	50
to select a County Model School.....	51
secretary of.....	50
regulations.....	126
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, general powers, and as to High Schools and Military In-	
struction.....	1, 72, 84
EXEMPTION FROM ATTENDANCE.....	5, 59
EXEMPTION FROM RATES, of indigent persons.....	15
of separate school supporters.....	6, 40
in unorganized townships, for distance.....	16
EXHIBITIONS, FELLOWSHIPS AND PRIZES, Endowment of.....	80, 88
EXPULSION of PUPILS, if refractory.....	15, 103
in High Schools.....	76
FALSE DECLARATION of right to vote—penalty.....	64
FALSE REPORTS and Registers—penalty.....	68
FEEs of CANDIDATES at High School Entrance Examination.....	81, 82, 110
at Teachers' Examination.....	3, 104
FEEs of PUPILS in Public Schools—cities, towns, etc.....	37
in case of non-residents.....	57
exemption.....	6, 16
attending, from Houses of Refuge.....	57
of Examiners.....	113
FELONY OF TRUSTEE, vacates his seat.....	64, 85
FEMALE SCHOOLS.....	36
FEMALE TEACHERS.....	6
FINES AND PENALTIES, how recovered.....	68
FIRE DRILL, regulations.....	148
FIRST ELECTION of Trustees in city, town or village.....	30
FIRST MEETING of Public School Board.....	35
of High School Board.....	75
FORFEITURE of Legislative Grant—Public Schools.....	43, 67
of school moneys through neglect of Trustees....	67
High Schools.....	84, 110
FORMATION OF SECTIONS by Township Council.....	7
in unorganized townships.....	16
of Union sections.....	26
FORM of school debenture.....	70
of Census of children.....	70
of prayer.....	Appendix I.
FORMS, miscellaneous.....	Appendix I.
FREE SCHOOLS.....	7
FRENCH LANGUAGE, Special Examiners in.....	50
FURNITURE to be provided.....	14, 36, 76, 96
regulations.....	96, 105
GERMAN, Special Examiners for, authorized.....	50
GRADING, qualifications for first class in High Schools.....	Appendix III.
GRANTS, Legislative Public School, how apportioned....	3, 43, 44
forfeiture of, or deduction from.....	44, 45, 68
payable on Inspector's order.....	45
for County Model Schools.....	51
for Teachers' Institutes.....	51
may be withheld for cause, on notice.....	53
to School Sections by Township.....	39
to new and poor townships—regulations.....	144
High School, how apportioned, how based—forfeiture.....	3, 84, 110, 120
for military instruction.....	84

GRANTS — <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
not to be used for preparatory school.....	83
regulations.....	120
from County, Town, etc., for High School.....	78, 79, 80
special municipal aid to schools.....	87, 88
GUARDIAN , duty of.....	58, 59
GYMNASIUM , High School.....	110
equipment for.....	188
HALF-TIME allowed for children in factories.....	59
HIGH SCHOOLS , regulations to be made.....	2
conditions of establishment—regulations.....	109
accommodation.....	76 and Appendix III.
apportionment of grant.....	3, 83, 120
forfeiture of grant.....	84, 110, 120
discontinuance of.....	72
establishment of new.....	72
vacations.....	57
unions of, with Public Schools.....	61
Masters, appointment of.....	76
“ salaries and duties of.....	82, 83, 104, 118
“ not to be trustees or inspectors.....	64
“ qualifications of.....	82, 118
“ regulations.....	118
municipal grants for.....	78, 79, 80, 88
Act, 1885.....	71
include Collegiate Institutes.....	72
Trustees in City or Town united with County.....	73
how appointed—term of office.....	74, 75
vacancies.....	85
Boards, how constituted.....	74, 76
corporate powers and duties of.....	75, 76
first meeting of.....	75
powers of, as to loans and maintenance.....	78, 79
Pupils, discipline of.....	76, 102, 118
non-resident, admitted.....	82
text-books to be supplied.....	77
list of books.....	Appendix.
examinations to be held.....	77
annual report of.....	77
property vested in board.....	77
Lands, how disposed of.....	78
how procured.....	77, 86, 88
Treasurer to receive funds by 14th December.....	81
security of.....	81
accounts to be audited.....	81
entrance examinations, general provisions.....	81
regulations.....	110
settlement of disputes.....	82
terms and vacations.....	83
special aid.....	80, 86
preparatory classes.....	83
meteorological stations, military instruction.....	84
penalties.....	85
inspection.....	2, 119
regulations.....	109
HOLIDAYS , Public Schools.....	57
High Schools.....	83
HOURS OF POLLING in Rural Sections.....	9
in cities, towns, etc.....	32
INCORPORATION of city, town or village, effect of.....	30
INDIAN SCHOOLS , Regulations.....	145
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS , refractory pupils may be sent to.....	15
INFANT SCHOOLS , authorized.....	36
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	91, 92, 103
INSANITY OF TRUSTEE , vacates office.....	64
INSPECTORS appointed by Department for High, Separate and Model Schools.....	2
INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS , appeal from, to Minister.....	4
may call meeting of ratepayers.....	8
to receive minutes of meeting.....	11
duty of, as to election complaints.....	11
to decide auditors' disputes.....	13
to receive trustees' reports.....	15
duty of, as to unorganized townships.....	16, 17
“ “ school sites.....	21

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS— <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
duty of, as to arbitration	25, 26
“ “ union sections	26
“ “ equalization of assessment	27
“ “ return of assessed values and trustees' requisitions	38
“ “ erroneous collections	40-45
“ “ apportionments	44
“ “ suspension of certificates	49
general duties	53, 106
qualification and appointment of	51, 52, 64, 106
remuneration of	52
in German or French or remote districts	52
in cities and towns	54, 109
not to hold certain offices	51, 55, 64
to swear witnesses	55
superannuation of	55
duty of, as to children in factories	59
may not be book-agent, etc	68
regulations	106
powers of	109
High School Inspector	2, 119
INSPECTORAL DISTRICTS in remote territory	52
INSTITUTES Teachers, regulations	124
INTERRUPTION of school or meeting—penalty	65
INVALID PROCEEDINGS of Trustees	12
JUDGE, COUNTY, duty of, as to titles to school lands	23, 24
duty of, as to boundary arbitrations	25
“ “ union sections	27
“ “ election complaints	32
“ “ teachers and trustees	48, 82
“ “ compulsory attendance	59
“ “ persons withholding moneys, etc	66
judgments of, and issue of execution	48, 82
appeals from	62
JUDGE, DISTRICT, duty of, as to assessment appeals	17
JUDGE OF SUPERIOR Court, appeal to	62
JUDGES to be school visitors	63
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, unions in	17
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, duty of, as to compulsory attendance	60
penalties generally	64
interruption of school	85
KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.	128
LANDS for Public Schools, special conveyance of	23, 37
vested in trustees	69
for High Schools	77, 86
LAW SOCIETY examinations	3
LEGISLATURE, action on regulations by	3
LESSEE, definition of	6
LIABILITY for loans in case of altered boundaries, and general provisions	42, 43
of trustees under by-law	45, 65, 66
LIBRARIES, assessments for	58
regulations	145
recommendation of books for	3
may be procured	15, 36
duty of visitors as to	64
requisite for Collegiate Institutes	73
LIST OF NAMES of children to be provided in cities, towns, villages	38
LOANS for teachers' salaries	14
to unions under a Township Board	20
by debenture	41, 42
special provisions as to	87
of surplus money to school corporations	43, 88
for High School purposes	78, 79
MANUFACTORIES, children in, half-time for	59
MAPS of school section, Clerk to prepare	7
to be procured for schools	15, 36
MASTER may not be trustee or inspector	64
specialists in Collegiate Institute	73, 119
High School, appointment of, qualification, etc	76, 81, 82, 84
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, teachers in	4

	PAGE
MEETING OF RATEPAYERS, annual, and minutes of	8, 16
penalty for not calling	65
special, how called and conducted, minutes of	8, 11, 21, 54
when required to approve a rate	42
first, in new section	11
in unorganized townships	16
MEETING OF TRUSTEES, Public School, how called, minutes, procedure	11, 146
in cities, towns, etc	35
"High School	75
MEMBERS of Legislature to be school visitors	63
METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS	4, 84
MILITARY INSTRUCTION in High Schools	84
MINISTER OF EDUCATION, how appointed	1
reports of	4
duty of, as to disputes and appeals	4, 13
" " by-laws	30
" " school accounts	41
" " grants	43
" " suspended certificates	49
" " Teachers' Institutes	51
duty of, as to special inquiries	61
" " High Schools	73
" " entrance examinations	81
" " Division Court appeals	62
may obtain opinion of Judge	63
MISDEMEANOR of Trustee, vacates his seat	64, 85
MODEL SCHOOLS, Provincial	126
examinations	2
Inspector	2
how established and aided	51
in cities, etc	37
regulations	122
MONEYS to be kept by Secretary-Treasurer	12
accounted for	15
responsibility for loss of	66
MORTGAGEE, definition of	6
MUNICIPAL ACT	87
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL to provide school funds	14
to pay rates over to trustees by 15th December	41
duty of, as to debentures and other rates	41
may refuse to levy in certain cases	42
to submit question to ratepayers	42
may loan surplus moneys, general liability	43
may assess for school library	58
duties of, as to High Schools	72, 80
MUNICIPALITIES without County organization	18
MUSIC, teachers of	119
NAMES OF CHILDREN aged 7-13 to be furnished	38
NAMES OF TRUSTEES and teachers to be reported	14
NEGLECT OF CHAIRMAN of ratepayers' meeting to send minutes—penalty	65
NEGLECT OF TRUSTEES (public school) to perform duties—penalty	65
to fulfil contract or agreement	65
to take security	66
to account for and deliver school property	66
NEW ELECTION to fill vacancy	33, 64
NEW SCHOOL SECTION, proceedings as to	7
NEW SITE for public school	21
NOMINATIONS in cities, towns and villages	31
NON-ATTENDANCE at school, penalty for	59, 60
of trustee at meetings, vacates his seat	64
NON-RESIDENCE of trustee, vacates his seat	64
NON-RESIDENTS, attendance of	41, 82
how to be credited	57
not exempted from taxes	41
right of, to attend school	57
subject to fees	57
when entitled to privileges of residents	6
NORMAL SCHOOLS, regulations to be made for	2
Masters	2, 125
regulations	125
examinations	2, 126

	PAGE
NOTICE of school meeting, essentials of	13
penalty for not giving	65
proposed alterations in sections	35
results of arbitration	26
new election to fill trustee vacancy in cities, towns, etc.	33
suspension of certificate	49
appointment of Inspector	51
necessary before giving effect to compulsory clauses	59
OATHS administered by auditors	13
Inspectors	55
at elections	35
in case of special inquiries	62
OBJECTIONS to voters	35
OBSERVATIONS, meteorological	4, 84
OCCUPANTS primarily liable for rates	40
OFFICIAL PAPERS of Inspector to be delivered to successor	54
OFFICIALS may not act as agents for books, etc.	68
ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES FUND, loans from surplus	88
ORDERS IN COUNCIL to be laid before Legislature	4
ORDER of BUSINESS at ratepayers' meeting	8
ORDER ON TREASURER for school funds	37, 41
OWNER, definition of term	6
refusal of, to sell site	21
absent, title from	23
OWNER AND OCCUPANT, how assessed	39
PARENTS, rights of, as to religious instruction	7, 102, 143
duty of, in compulsory education	58, 59
PATENTED LANDS, taxation	89
PENALTIES for delay of returns by township clerk	41
for using unauthorized books	15, 58
for neglect to have children taught	59, 60
general	64-68, 88
how recoverable	68
PENSIONS, authorized	3, 55, 56, 147
PERIODICAL to be taken by trustees	15
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY of trustees for neglect	66, 67
PETITION FOR SCHOOL in unorganized township	16
PETITION FOR UNION SECTION	26
PHYSICAL APPARATUS	Appendix IV.
PHYSICIANS, COLLEGE OF, examination	3
POLL at ratepayers' meeting	9
close of	9
at a first school meeting	11
in cities, towns and villages	31-33
place of	32
POLL-BOOK, contents of	33
POOR SCHOOL may be aided by County Council	44
aid to be recommended by Inspector	54
regulations	144
POPULATION returns to be secured	38, 44
to be the basis of school grant apportionment	43
PREPARATORY CLASSES in High Schools	83
PRESIDENT OF FIRST MEETING of School Board	35
PRIVATE RIGHTS, protection of, in sale of High School lands	77, 78
PRIZES may be procured	36
PROGRAMME OF STUDIES, Public Schools. Regulations	97
High Schools, do	114
PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES, general	64-68, 85
unauthorized books	15, 58
Inspector as to holding other offices	51, 55
PROMISSORY NOTE of trustees	14
PROOF of AGE by parent	59-60
PROPERTY, custody and sale of by Public School Trustees	15, 26, 36
High School Trustees	77, 78, 80
PROTESTANTS not compelled to attend Roman Catholic Separate Schools	60
PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES	48-50
PUBLICATION of auditors' report	37
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	91
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, regulations	91

	PAGE
PUPILS, duties of, regulations	102
if refractory, may be dismissed	15, 76
fees of, from Houses of Refuge	57
attendance and fees of non-resident	6, 41, 57, 82
in High Schools to have text books	77
" " special aid for	80, 88
" " residence of	82
QUALIFICATIONS of inspectors	2, 106
High School masters	82
examiners	2, 126
teachers in Public Schools	46
regulations	127
in High School	82
regulations	118
for first-class grading of High Schools	Appendix III.
of trustees in Public Schools	35
in High Schools	74
QUARTERLY EXAMINATION of school	47, 63
payment of salaries	14
QUORUM OF TRUSTEES, Public School, a majority	12
in cities, towns, etc	36
Union High and Public Schools	61
High Schools	75
RATEPAYERS, when regarded as resident	6
to be electors	8, 34
annual meeting of	8
special meeting of	8
may call meeting	8, 10
transferred to another section, claim of	26
list of	33
are liable in their own section	40
approval of, when necessary to a rate	42, 43
approval in case of High Schools	79
RATES to be levied through Township Council	14
exemption from	6, 15, 16
in unorganized townships	18
to be annual only, in certain cases	42
in Union School sections	29
to be paid by Municipality to Trustees by 15th December	41
for High Schools	78
RECOVERY OF FINES and penalties	68
of school property	65, 66
RE-ELECTION of trustee, lawful	10
REFRACTORY PUPILS liable to expulsion	15
REFEREES as to formation or dissolution of Township Board	20
REFUSAL of Municipal Council to raise school moneys	79
of Teacher to deliver up books, etc.	47
of Trustee to serve	65
to fulfil contract or agreement	65
to account for or deliver up school property	66
to give information to auditors	67
REGISTERS to be kept	3, 15, 36, 46, 107
if false, penalty	68
REGULATIONS, power to make	2, 4, 80
disapproval of, by Legislature	5
to be observed	15, 46
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	7, 102
regulations	143
REMUNERATION of Teacher	37, 76, 82
of Township Clerk	38
of Examiners of Teachers	50
of Inspectors	52, 54
of Arbitrators	55
of Commissioners in special inquiry	62
of Examiners for entrance	81
REMOVAL of Trustee	74
RENTING a school-house lawful	15
a school-house in cities, etc.	36
REPAIRS, authorized	14

	PAGE
REPORTS and returns, forms for, to be provided.....	3
of the Minister	4
of Trustees	15, 37
to be prepared by Teacher in certain cases.....	47
penalty.....	67, 68
of Auditors to be published.....	37
of Public School Board, penalty	15, 37, 67
of High School Board	77
RESIDENCE of Teacher a part of school site	6, 14
RESIDENTS, how interpreted.....	6
census of	14
RESIGNATION of Trustee, Public School	10
“ “ High School	74
RESPONSIBILITY of Trustees, when this becomes personal	66, 68
REVISION, Court of	40
RETURNS, Trustees' semi-annual	15
of Township School expenditure.....	41
RETURNING OFFICER in city, town or village.....	31, 33
to return poll book to Board.....	32
RIGHT OF NON-RESIDENT to attend school	6, 41, 57, 82
ROMAN CATHOLIC Separate School supporters, exemption from rates. (<i>See Separate</i>). ..	6, 40
Act not affected by New Act	70
Board may appoint High School Trustee.....	75
ROMAN CATHOLIC not to be compelled to attend Public School.....	60
SALARIES in Public Schools, quarterly payment of	14
loans for.....	14
not to be delayed by Municipal Treasurer.....	45
disputes, as to.....	48
during sickness	48
protection of Teachers, as to.....	48
in High Schools, payment of	76
SALE of Public School property	15, 26
of land for school site.....	21
of High School lands, if unsuitable.....	77
of school books, etc., by Teachers, Trustees and officials prohibited	68
SCHOLARSHIPS, Endowment of	80
SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION, Public Schools.....	14, 15, 95
in cities, towns, etc	36, 37
regulations	95
in High Schools, provision for	79
regulations	109, and Appendix III.
SCHOOL ACCOUNTS to be sent to the Minister.....	41
SCHOOL AGE (5-21)	7, 14, 38
SCHOOL HOURS Regulations, Public School	104
“ “ High School	104, 118
SCHOOL HOUSE Regulations. (<i>See School Accommodation</i>). ..	88, 96, 104
use of, for other purposes.....	148
SCHOOL LANDS vested in Trustees	69
for High Schools, Municipality may obtain	77, 78, 80
SCHOOL MONEYS to be paid to Trustees by 15th December.....	41
SCHOOL SECTION, formation of	6-10
maps of	7
in unorganized townships.....	16
alteration of	24
Unions.....	26
Union with town or village.....	29, 30
SCHOOL SITE, definition of	6
conveyance of	23, 24
selection of and taking land for.....	14, 15, 21-24
enlargement of	23, 37
for High School.....	77, 78, 88, 109
regulations	95
SCHOOLS, kinds of, authorized.....	36-38
in unorganized townships.....	16
not to be disturbed or disquieted, penalty	65
SEAL, CORPORATE	14, 15, 150
SECOND SCHOOL HOUSE may be procured	14
SECRETARY of Ratepayers' Meeting.....	8
of High School Board, election and duty of.....	75
to County Examiners	50

	PAGE
SECRETARY-TREASURER of Trustees, security and duty of	12, 18
penalty for refusal to account	66
in city, town or village election	32
duty of	36
to pay money on order of Trustees	41
SECURITY OF TREASURER, Public Schools	12, 18
High Schools	76, 81
penalty for neglect to take	66
SEPARATE Model School	2
representative on County Board	3
Schools, lists of supporters of	33, 34
School supporters exempt from Public School rates	6, 40
to be indicated in assessment roll	40
remedy where County School rates have been levied	45
Master may not be Trustee or Inspector	64
Board may appoint High School Trustee	75
Inspector	2
SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT not affected by new Act	70
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES between Trustees and Teachers	48
in High Schools	82
SICKNESS of Teacher, time allowed for, Public Schools	48
High Schools	83
SPECIALISTS for Collegiate Institutes	119
SPECIAL ENQUIRIES authorized— powers of	61
SPECIAL MEETINGS for elections, etc. 8, 10, 13, 14	54
may be summoned by Inspector	16, 17, 18
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE	55-57
SUPERANNUATION, general provisions	147
regulations	62
SUBPENA of witnesses	46
SUB-TREASURER, duties and responsibilities	43, 88
SURPLUS MONEYS may be loaned to Trustees	78
SURPLUS after sale of High School property	77, 78
SURRENDER OF HIGH SCHOOL LANDS, if unsuitable	49, 50
SUSPENSION OF TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE, report of	103
of pupil	
TEACHERS OF ART SCHOOL	4
TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS	82, 83, 118, 119
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, grants and local aid	51
directors of	2
regulations	124
TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—interpretation of term	6, 46
examination of	3, 4
certificate of and fees	3, 48
suspension of	49
temporary	54
residence of, part of school site	6, 14
salaries, quarterly payments, loans for	14
salaries not to be delayed	45
engagement of; agreements	37, 46
names of, to be reported	14
specific duties of	46, 47
settlement of differences with Trustees	48
sickness of, allowance for	48
protection of, as to salary	48
superannuation of	3, 55, 83, 148
not to be book agents	68
duties of—regulations	104
TENANT, interpretation clause	6
TERMS OF OFFICE, Public School Trustees	7, 10, 31
High School Trustees	74
Auditors	13
TERMS of Public Schools	57
High Schools	83
TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS, unions in	17
TEXT BOOKS, authorization of—list	2, 15, 189
unauthorized, forbidden	15, 37, 53, 58, 85, 107
regulations	148
in High Schools	77
for training of teachers	142
in County Model Schools	123
in Training Institute	142
TIME lost cannot be made up	106

	PAGE
TITLE TO PROPERTY	15, 23, 24
by arbitrators' award	22
High School lands	77, 78
TOWNSHIP, means also union of Townships	6
unorganized	16
union with Town or Village	26, 29
former unions confirmed	69
High School Trustees in	74
TOWNSHIP BOARD, formation and powers of	18, 33, 34
TOWNSHIP CLERK, duties and remuneration of	7, 10, 14, 38
penalty	64
TOWNSHIP COUNCIL to form school sections	7
duty of, as to new or altered sections	10, 25, 26
Census	14
Trustee's estimate	14
rates improperly collected	40
special powers of, as to assessment	39
only one rate for certain purposes annually	42
TOWNSHIP TREASURER, duty of, as to union section rates	28, 29
general duty of	43, 44, 45
TOWN, union of, with part of township	29
previous unions confirmed	69
first election in	30, 31, 33, 34
voters' list in	33
appointment of Inspector in	54
High School Trustees in	73, 74
grant to High Schools	78
TOWN SEPARATED to be a county for High School purposes	72
or city, agreement of, with county for union	73, 75
TRAVELLING EXPENSES of Inspector	52
of arbitrators	55
TREASURER of School Board	37
of municipality, duty and security of	44, 45
of High School	76
to receive all moneys by the 14th December	81
TRAINING OF TEACHERS, Institutes for	2
regulations	137
in cities	37
in counties	51
regulations	137
in Normal Schools	2
regulations	125
in Separate Schools	2
TRUSTEES OF RURAL SCHOOLS, qualification	8
declaration	9
duty of, as to ratepayers' meetings	13
term of office—resignation—re-election	10, 11
to be a corporation	11
constitution of Board—proceedings	12
auditors and accounts	12, 13
to apply to Township Council to levy rates	14
promissory notes of	14
duty of, as to school premises	14
names to be reported	14
to hold property	15
general duties as to schools and reports, registers, etc.	15
in unorganized townships	16
where there is no county organization	18
Township Boards	18
power to enlarge school site	23
to keep school open and observe regulations	53
duty of, as to vaccination	92
penalty for attending meetings if disqualified	64
general directions	149
TRUSTEES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	30
in office till appointment of successor	31
first meeting of	35
quorum and general duties	36
duty as to reporting names of children (7-13)	38
may require a vote of ratepayers as to rates	42
duty of, as to vaccination	92
TRUSTEES acting under by-law, not liable	46
differences with teachers—settlement of	47, 48
provisions as to loans to	87, 88
may not act as book agents	68

TRUSTEES— <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
may not be teacher or inspector	64
contract with Board	64
penalty for refusal to serve	65
for neglect to fulfil contracts	65
for neglect to take security	66
for refusing information to auditors	67
for neglect to send returns	67
for neglect of duty	67
general directions to	149
TRUSTEES OF HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, unions	61
TRUSTEES OF HIGH SCHOOLS, qualification, appointment, and duties of	74, 92, 109
UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS	15, 37, 53, 58, 85, 107, 189
UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS, confirmed	69
formation and alteration of	26
in case of Township Boards	18
appeals respecting	28
rates, collection of	29
equalization of assessment in	29
special assessment for	39
in unorganized townships or districts	17
UNION OF COUNTIES	6
of townships	6
of Sections of in same township	24
of Counties may separate for High School purposes	72
of County with City or Town for High School purposes	74
UNION, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, general provisions	61
UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS	16
assessments in	17
union sections in	17
UNIVERSITY Examinations, pupils to be prepared for	73, 133, Appendix II.
attendance at, may be aided	80, 88
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE	80, 88, 89
VACANCY in Public School Board, how created	64
to be filled for unexpired term	8, 10, 14
in cities, towns and villages	33
in High School Boards, how filled	74
in office of Inspector, temporary appointment	52
VACATION in Public Schools	57
in High Schools	83
VACCINATION	92
VILLAGE, union of, with part of township	26
previous unions confirmed	69
first election in	30
voters' lists in	33
High School Trustees in	74, 75
grant to High Schools	78
VISITATION OF SCHOOL by Trustees	15
by Inspectors	53, 54
by visitors	63
VISITORS' BOOK	15, 47
VISITORS, who shall be—their duties	63
general meeting of	63
VOTE OF RATEPAYERS, when necessary for a school rate	42
VOTERS' LIST	33
VOTING, mode of, at rural school meetings	8, 9
in cities, towns and villages	34, 35
at School Boards	35, 36
at High School Board	76
WARDEN OF COUNTY may appoint an inspector temporarily	52
WARDS, in cities and towns, election for	30
WARD SCHOOLS	32
WARRANT OF AUDITORS, effect of	13
WITHHOLDING GRANTS, causes of	53, 58
WITNESSES, may be summoned by auditors	13
oaths of	55
at special enquiries	62

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